


the
health
of Ipswich

1971



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County Borough of Ipswich

REPORT
of
THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1971

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

*Health Department,
Elm Street,
Ipswich, IP1 1HB*

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

1971 saw a rise in the birth rate in the town. This was in spite of the provision of a good family planning service by the Health Department and by many family doctors and the Family Planning Association. It would be easy to say that this was due to an influx of young couples into the new houses particularly in the Stoke Park area. This may be part of the explanation but it cannot be the sole reason behind a complete reversal of the trend occurring elsewhere.

The perinatal mortality rate has returned to its 1969 level and over a longer period we hope will continue its downward trend.

The local maternal mortality rate, required by the Department of Health and Social Security, is meaningless as a rate per thousand births, but means all too much to the one family rendered motherless by this disaster. Statistics such as these are vital to the conduct of our health services but they represent grave personal disasters. If they cannot be prevented now, we must at least learn from them and try to prevent similar occurrences in the future. Nationally of course, this is being undertaken and the results help to improve further our local services.

I referred last year to the major causes of death - coronary, malignant and respiratory diseases, and in referring to them I mentioned the madness of a community which, knowing the harmful effects of smoking, still permits the extravagant promotion of cigarettes. Things alter little and the problem remains much the same. However the exhibition on smoking and health, and the use of the Health Education Council's mobile display unit in July were an indication of my continuing concern that the dangers of smoking should be brought before the public, particularly school children. It was a particular disappointment therefore when in June 1972 the Health Committee reversed their previous decision not to smoke in meetings. I feel that their good example would have been a valuable addition to the department's health education activities.

The first of what is hoped will be an annual "Don't Hoard Medicines" campaign was held in June. Pharmacists and family doctors all co-operated in encouraging the public to hand in unwanted drugs, and a large and lethal amount of medicine and tablets was destroyed. Accidental poisoning of young children is a growing problem, and if only a handful of such distressing occurrences can be avoided, the effort will have been worthwhile. Deaths are rare, but stomach washouts are common, and the distress to the child patient, and parents, and expenditure of medical resources on these cases, justifies any attempt to reduce their incidence.

Health Education in general is slowly gathering momentum and a co-

ordinated programme for schools is currently on the stocks. A Health Education Officer must soon take this work over. Work building up, particularly in connection with Health Service Reorganisation, will make it impossible for staff to do the considerable work needed for a proper educational programme.

At intervals throughout this report the health visitor is referred to as a key figure. This is true in Health Education as in other spheres in the health field. Social workers will increasingly undertake the work that requires their various skills and the emphasis for the health visitor must be on health protection, prevention and education. For some this will, I know, be a difficult change of emphasis, but it is a vital one which must be faced if the health visitor is to play her vital role in a future reorganised Health Service.

The rather meagre attachment of Health Visitors to general practice, and the complete inability to attach home nurses, was a real source of disappointment. 1972 will see further health visitor attachment, but unfortunately, still no home nurse attachment. I remain convinced that attachment must be proceeded with enthusiastically and without delay if we are to move into 1974 with sound efficient services. The loss of the geriatric health visitor was an unfortunate blow to our local geriatric service which over the years has been built up to a high standard by Dr. Agate and his colleagues. Efforts to recruit have been entirely unsuccessful so far.

The Home Nursing Service was, as always, in increasing demand and provided a good service often under difficulties. Training continued with the object of having our staff fully district trained as soon as possible.

Training for them and other nursing staff in management was also undertaken. While the effective management of all our services must be aimed for, we really do need to beware of thinking that management will solve all our problems. The current enthusiasm for management will no doubt moderate and we shall remember again that our patients are human and need not only efficiency but humanity. We must ensure that we combine the two, not only now but in 1974 when we are told, the emphasis is to be on management skills.

The cessation of routine smallpox vaccination in infancy was a sign of the changes which take place in health problems. That internationally the smallpox eradication programme is being successful is heartening indeed. But vigilance will continue and people arriving from infected areas will continue to be subject to the surveillance that has been the prime factor in keeping outbreaks at bay. Vigilance and greater efforts are needed to ensure the continuing control of diphtheria too. I usually refer to this disease and this year is no exception. An outbreak in Manchester served to remind us once again of the need for a high rate of protection. Our own results are encouraging but there is no room for complacency. Measles vaccination rates could certainly be improved. It does appear to be more generally accepted but it must become a routine part of infant care.

Family planning is a service which has been highly successful, and indeed, threatens to grow at a pace we may have difficulty in maintaining. The number

of consultations almost doubled in 1971 and a service is now provided at all our clinics, with a full time clinic operating without appointments at Elm Street.

On the school health side we were fortunate in being fairly fully staffed for the latter part of the year.

The routine procedures of examination, hearing and vision screening, and immunisation were tightened up to provide a more efficient coverage of the school population and results are already apparent. Dentally, as staff increases are made, demands rapidly outstrip our ability to meet them. The beginning of 1972 will, however, see a more stable dental staffing situation if luck is on our side.

Speech therapy remains a tragically understaffed service. It may be that an upgrading of the posts would help but therapists are still rather few and far between nationally.

It seems extraordinary that in 1971 I should have to report a special campaign against head lice. But concern has been mounting on this matter and a prevalence of 1.8% infestation was found. This was in fact lower than in 1970 though is not strictly comparable, for in 1970 only selective examinations were done. It remains an infection where vigilance must continue.

The statistics in the report show nothing very different from the usual pattern. What is most important however, is that steady routine work should continue. The School Health Service remains as vital for the well being of children as ever it was.

The catalogue of work done by the Public Health Inspectors necessarily represents only a part of what actually happens. But it shows how wide ranging the work is. That it continues without constraints imposed by other interests is absolutely essential. It is a preventive service primarily, and the complaints received represent failures rather than successes. The man on the ground, quietly keeping an eye on his area must have time to delve into details unseen by the public. Unfortunately increases in staff serve only to keep up with a welter of new legislation over the past few years, and many Acts of Parliament keep adding work to the inspectors' load.

I do not propose to comment on individual parts of the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. I simply draw your attention to the amount and range of work undertaken and thank Mr. Williams and his staff for their continued efforts and support.

The first phase of physical reorganisation at Elm Street was completed during the year. This allowed the union of all child health services into one suite of offices and provided a new ground floor clinic suite. Alterations to an old building are rarely perfect but it is a great improvement and the second phase is due in 1972.

This year I do not report on several services which have been transferred either to the Social Services or Education Departments. Heathside Training Centre became Heathside School on 1st April, 1971. The training of the mentally handicapped has been of interest to me for many years and I have seen a transfer from Fonnereau Road and Dyke Street to Heath Road and

Whip Street. The differences are enormous and it is now gratifying to see further improvement in the service at Heathside by the addition of classroom facilities and, particularly of additional staff. Staffing was not one of our spectacular achievements prior to the transfer to the Education Department. Our connection with Heathside continues on the health side.

As always, a number of staffing changes took place in 1971. We were sad to lose Dr. Hermione Egerton, who died in May. She was known to many in Ipswich, having at one time been in general practice in the town. Miss Pannifer retired from midwifery after 33 years and Mr. Denny, Station Officer, retired from the ambulance service. Mr. Scivier, the Chief Dental Officer, took up a post in Leicestershire. We wish these and others who moved, good fortune.

Having been without a deputy for some months following Dr. Bush's move to Colchester, the most obvious staff change was the arrival of Dr. Badminton in January, and Dr. Chasteney in July. This has made an enormous difference and has enabled us to make progress in a number of ways. I should like to express my particular thanks to Dr. Badminton and to colleagues, medical and non-medical, both in the Department and outside it. Finally my thanks to the Chairman and Committee members for their courtesy and support during a busy year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. Smith', written in dark ink.

Medical Officer of Health

August, 1972.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

HEALTH COMMITTEE*(Constitution as at 31st December, 1971)*

THE MAYOR (Alderman C. G. SKINNER)

Alderman C. E. O. JONES *(Chairman)*Alderman P. E. BURROWS
(Vice-Chairman)

Alderman C. R. NUGENT

Councillor H. S. BAXTER

Councillor J. M. COOPER

Councillor Mrs. L. E. DOWNES

Councillor A. G. FROST

Councillor Mrs. M.E.H. MacDONALD

Councillor J. C. MOWLES

Councillor Mrs. B. M. PATERNOSTER

Councillor P. I. M. ROSS

Councillor Mrs. R. A. SKERRITT

Councillor J. H. WATKINS

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. G. M. GRAY

Dr. J. D. HALFORD

PRINCIPAL STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT*as at 31st December, 1971**Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer*

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

R. M. BADMINTON M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.A., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

(Appointed 11.1.71)

*Senior Medical Officer*J. BROWN, M.B., B.S., B.D.S., M.F.C.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A., L.D.S.E., R.C.S.
D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G., Dip.Ed.(Lond.) A.K.C.*Senior Assistant Medical Officer*

M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Departmental Medical Officers

M. L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

(appointed 29.7.71)

H.K.S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) (died 16.5.71)

H. H. FORDE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.R.O.C.G. (part-time)

M. V. McCAULEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H. (part-time)

J. E. MORRISON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (part-time)

S. M. ROYCE, M.B., B.S. (part-time)

Departmental Medical Officers (continued)

G. M. G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time)

J.G. WILSON, M.B., B.S., B.Ch., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (part-time)

R. WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (part-time)

R. WYNNE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., D.O. (part-time) (appointed 27.9.71)
(resigned 23.12.71)*Chief Public Health Inspector* - O. C. WILLIAMS, M.A., P.H.I.*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector* - J. E. JOHNSTONE, M.A., P.H.I., D.M.A.**DENTAL***Chief Dental Officer*

G. A. SCIVIER, B.D.S., (Lond.) (resigned 30.4.71)

K. J. PRATT, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.) (appointed 25.8.71)

HEALTH VISITING*Superintendent Health Visitor* - Miss J. M. STABLES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Cert.)**MIDWIFERY***Non-Medical Supervisor* - Miss F. MEACHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Admin. Cert)**HOME NURSING***Superintendent* - Mrs F. J. GARDINER, S.R.N., N.C.D.N., (appointed 1.1.71)**AMBULANCE SERVICE***Chief Ambulance Officer* - R. M. HOPWOOD*Chief Administrative Assistant* - R. BAILEY*Senior Administrative Assistant* - E. M. GOODMAN*Admin. Assistant, Child Health* - R. J. SEAL*Admin. Assistant, Finance* - H. STEPHENSON

Clinic facilities are provided as follows:-

<i>Location</i>	<i>Facilities Available</i>
Central Clinic, Elm Street Tel. 55511	Child Health, Ante Natal, Family Planning, Chiropody School Health
Gainsborough Clinic, 263 Clapgate Lane Tel: 78132	Child Health, Ante Natal, Family Planning, Chiropody School Health
Whitton Clinic Meredith Road Tel: 41433	Child Health, Ante Natal, Family Planning, Chiropody School Health
Allington Clinic, 427 Woodbridge Road Tel: 78940	Child Health, Ante-Natal, Family Planning, Chiropody, School Health
Chantry Clinic, Hawthorne Drive, Tel: 55647	Child Health, Ante-Natal, Chiropody, School Health Family Planning
Maidenhall Clinic, Halifax Road Tel: 52687	Child Health, Ante-Natal
Rushmere Hall Clinic, Lanark Road	Child Health

SECTION I
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Vital Statistics

Population

Births, Marriages and Deaths

VITAL STATISTICS

England and Wales

1971

1971

1970

Area of the County Borough

9925 acres

-

Rateable value as at 31st March

£5,638,283

-

Product of 1d rate

£22,769

-

No. of hereditaments described in the rate

41,067

-

book as 'habitable dwellings' at 31st March

637

622

-

Estimated population (R.G.'s mid year estimate)

121,930

122,700

48,815,000

BIRTHS

Live Births

2027

2105

783,165

14

Legitimate

1821

1896

717,491

Illegitimate

206

209

65,674

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population

16.6

17.2

16.0

Live Birth Rate as adjusted by ACF* (1.01)

16.8

17.4

16.0

Illegitimate live births as % of all live births

10

10

8

Still births

22

26

9,898

Legitimate

19

21

8,826

Illegitimate

3

5

1,072

Stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths

11

12

12

Total live and stillbirths

2049

2131

793,063

Legitimate

1840

1917

726,317

Illegitimate

209

214

66,746

DEATHS				
Total deaths (all ages)	1970	1971	England and Wales	
	1279	1311	567,345	
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	10.5	10.7	11.6	
Death Rate as adjusted by ACF*(0.96)	10.1	10.3	11.6	
Deaths of Infants				
Under 1 year of age				
	Total	24	13,726	
	Legitimate	17	12,140	
	Illegitimate	7	1,586	
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births)	14	11	18	
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	13	9	17	
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	19	33	24	
Deaths of Infants				
Under 4 weeks of age				15
	Total	15	9,113	
	Legitimate	10	8,121	
	Illegitimate	5	992	
Neonatal Mortality Rate	10	7	12	
Deaths of Infants				
Under 1 week of age				
	Total	10	7,750	
	Legitimate	6	6,903	
	Illegitimate	4	847	
Early neonatal mortality Rate	8	5	10	
Perinatal deaths (combined stillbirths and deaths in 1st week)	39	36	17,648	

	1970	1971	England and Wales
Perinatal mortality rate (combined stillbirths and deaths in 1st week per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	19	17	22
Maternal Mortality			
Number of deaths	-	1	
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	-	0.46	

*A.C.F. is the area comparability factor calculated by the Registrar General, and when this is applied to the crude birth rate the resulting figure is what the birth rate would be if Ipswich had a theoretical standard population. This is necessary because comparison between birth rates of towns is complicated because all towns do not have a population of the same composition. Some areas attract a larger number of retired people and so the birth rate may seem unduly low, whilst other areas may have a high proportion of young married people, with a resultant high birth rate. By means of the A.C.F. all birth rates are based upon this same standard population, and comparison between areas is possible. The same principle is applied to deaths, as obviously some towns with a higher proportion of elderly people, will have more deaths than a town with a comparatively young population.

TEN YEARS AT A GLANCE

	Population	Total Live Births	Birth Rate (crude)		Total Deaths	Death Rate (crude)	
			Ips.	E and W		Ips.	E & W
1962	118,410 (+1180)	2154(+53)	18.2	18.0	1307 (+54)	11.03	11.9
1963	119,440 (+1030)	2223(+69)	18.8	18.2	1418 (+111)	11.87	12.2
1964	120,120 (+ 680)	2316(+93)	19.3	18.5	1253 (-165)	10.4	11.3
1965	120,750 (+ 630)	2267(-49)	18.8	18.1	1296 (+ 43)	10.7	11.5
1966	121,280 (+ 530)	2141(-126)	17.7	17.7	1337 (+ 41)	11	11.7
1967	121,670 (+ 390)	2070(-71)	17.0	17.2	1263 (+ 26)	10.3	11.2
1968	121,700 (+ 30)	2106(+36)	17.3	16.9	1447 (+184)	11.8	11.9
1969	122,050 (+ 350)	2100(- 6)	17.2	16.3	1421 (- 26)	11.6	11.9
1970	121,930 (- 120)	2027(-73)	16.6	16.0	1279 (-142)	10.5	11.7
1971	122,700 (+ 770)	2105(+78)	17.2	16.0	1311 (+ 32)	10.7	11.6

(+ up
on previous years figure)
(- down

MARRIAGES

Year	No. of Marriages	Marriage rates per 1000 living	
		Ipswich	England and Wales
1967	1012	16.6	16.0
1968	1120	18.4	16.8
1969	1076	17.6	16.2
1970	1109	18.2	17.0
1971	1073	17.4	

BIRTHS

The birth rate in Ipswich continues to be above the national average, and indeed the downward trend of recent years was arrested in 1971.

2105 births were registered in 1971, compared with 2027 in the previous year. There were 1062 males and 1043 females.

DEATHS

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1971

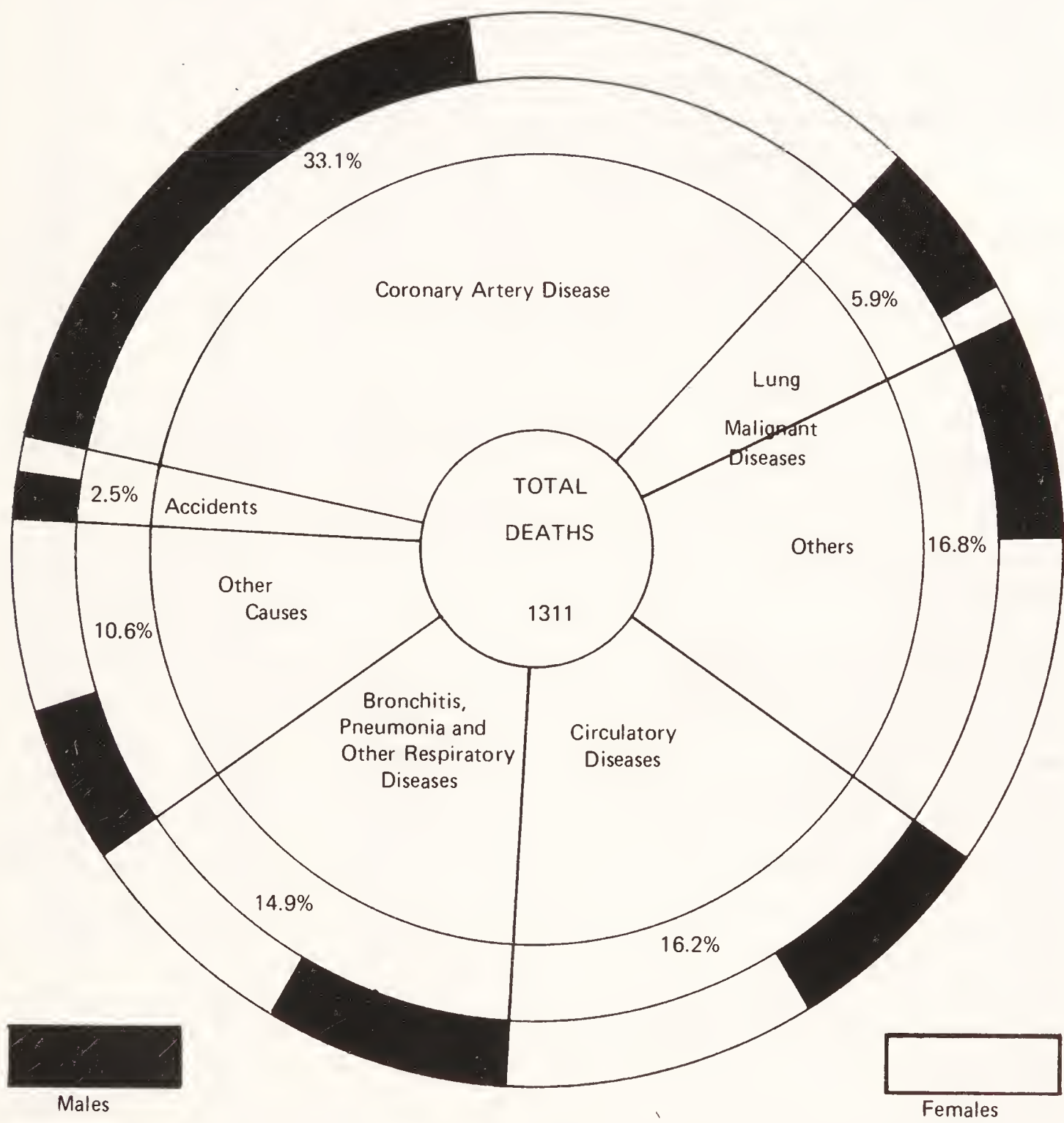
Age in Years	Males	Females	Totals
- 1	16	8	24
1 - 4	1	2	3
5 - 14	4	1	5
15 - 24	7	4	11
25 - 34	6	2	8
35 - 44	9	17	26
45 - 54	53	30	83
55 - 64	130	61	191
65 - 74	206	145	351
75 and over	248	361	609
	-----	-----	-----
Total	680	631	1311
	-----	-----	-----

The number of deaths showed a slight increase on the 1970 figures - 1311 against 1269. Nevertheless the age distribution of deaths again remains consistent, and 73.2% of the deaths were in the 65 years and over age group.

Coronary artery and malignant disease continue to dominate the scene, and between them contributed 55% of the total deaths. Coronary artery disease remains the major killer and although the 434 deaths under this heading were not the highest recorded, the percentage (33.1%) was. The death rate for Ipswich is well below the national average, and could be even lower if the community would heed the advice of the health educator. The hazards which accompany cigarette smoking and obesity and which have some reflection in the number of deaths from coronary disease are there to be seen, but education (and conversion) would seem to be a very slow process.

Having commented last year on the rarity of deaths from whooping cough, there was another death from this disease in 1971, making a post war total of seven.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS



	Males	Females	Total	%
Coronary Disease	252	182	434	33.1
Malignant Disease - Lung	66	12	78	5.9
- Other	87	134	221	16.8
Circulatory Diseases	86	126	212	16.2
Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc.	109	86	195	14.9
Other Causes	17	15	32	2.5
Accidents	63	76	139	10.6

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	5	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1
Syphilis	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity	1	1	2
- Oesophagus	7	7	14
- Stomach	14	12	26
- Intestine	13	22	35
- Larynx	1	-	1
- Lung, Bronchus	66	12	78
- Breast	-	38	38
- Uterus	-	10	10
- Prostate	16	-	16
Leukaemia	3	3	6
Other Malignant Neoplasms	32	41	73
Diabetes Mellitus	4	9	13
Anaemias	1	2	3
Other diseases of blood etc.	1	1	2
Mental disorders	-	4	4
Multiple Sclerosis	-	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	1	7	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	8	10	18
Hypertensive Disease	7	15	22
Ischaemic Heart Disease	216	123	339
Other forms of Heart Disease	21	34	55
Cerebrovascular Disease	64	96	160
Other diseases of circulatory system	22	30	52
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	59	64	123
Bronchitis and Emphysema	34	11	45
Asthma	2	3	5
Other diseases of Respiratory System	8	8	16
Peptic Ulcer	5	6	11
Appendicitis	-	2	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	4
Other diseases of digestive system	6	7	13
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	3	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
Other diseases, Genito-Urinary system	4	10	14
Other complications of pregnancy	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	6	7
Congenital anomalies	13	2	15
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1	2	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	3	5
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	2	3
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	6

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
All other accidents	11	15	26
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	6	1	7
All other external causes	3	1	4
	-----	-----	-----
Totals	680	631	1311
	-----	-----	-----

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	No. of Deaths			Infant Mortality Rate	
	Males	Females	Total	Ipswich	E & Wales
1967	22	13	35	17	18
1968	18	11	29	13	18
1969	11	19	30	14	18
1970	17	11	28	14	18
1971	16	8	24	11	18

The causes of death and age groups in 1971 were:-

	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks to 1 year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	2	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	-	-
Congenital anomalies	5	-	2	1
Birth Injury etc.	1	2	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	3	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	1	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	9	6	7	2
	-----	-----	-----	-----

CANCER

As the second major killer, deaths from cancer reached a new peak in 1971, and the number of deaths (299) was the highest ever recorded. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus (78) were only marginally below the record figure of 80 attained the previous year.

SECTION II

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Co-ordination with other Health Services
Health Centres
Care of Mothers and Young Children
Midwifery
Health Visiting
Home Nursing
Vaccination and Immunisation
Ambulance
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

The reorganisation of the National Health Service was again very much in our minds during 1971, but yet again were we subjected to a sparseness of information on our future which was equally frustrating and undermining. Amidst all the conjecture that prevailed throughout most of the year, there emerged a solitary colourless, Consultative Document in May, which was conspicuous for its very sparse information and lack of detail.

What it did convey was the Governments proposals for the unification – a word which soon disappeared to be replaced by “reorganisation” – of the administration of the National Health Service, confirming that this would be achieved outside local government. The operative date is to be the 1st April, 1974, the date also fixed for the reorganisation of local government.

The creation of a strong regional health authority for overall planning and allocation of resources was proposed in place of the single tier area health board previously envisaged. Within the Regional Authorities would be Area Health Authorities who would manage all health services at district level. The boundaries of these Area Health Authorities would be co-terminous with those of the new local authority: councils, except in Metropolitan Councils, and the necessary and vital links between the health authority and local government for the provision of health advice to social service, education and environmental health services was to be studied by a working party set up by the Secretary of State.

This was one of several working parties of various forms subsequently set up to look into the various aspects of the reorganisation. The basic theme of the Consultative Document was the development of sound management, delegation downwards with accountability upwards and the setting of aims and measurements of success in achieving these aims. Very commendable in theory, but the practicalities present the real posers, carrying with them the risk of lack of contact with the consumer.

Comment on the document was made difficult because of the very large amount that was left unsaid. It was regrettable perhaps that it was felt necessary to hive off the general practitioner and related services to a committee similar to the present Executive Council, thus denying the scheme, the unification idea which had allegedly started the ball rolling. The main defects of the proposals seemed to be

1. The very sparse information and lack of details.
2. The lack of time for comment.
3. The overwhelming central control and almost complete absence of representatives as distinct from nominees on all committees, thus reducing the scope for local initiative.
4. The absence of real unification.
5. The absence of any mention of a comprehensive review of the financing of the National Health Service.

The good points were

1. Local authorities and the health authorities will be co-terminous.
2. Effective regional authorities avoiding the need for small area health

boards to go direct to the central department for their resources.

3. The emphasis on effective management, although as stated previously, this carries the risk of lack of contact with the consumer.

It was reasonable to assume that because of the short time allotted for comment, this Consultative Document was to be swiftly followed by a White Paper, but alas, this was not to be. For the remainder of the year it was back to the guessing games, with a promise that the White Paper would finally emerge in mid 1972. This unnecessarily limits the time available for reorganisation before the appointed day, and it was inevitable that uncertainty should prevail amongst members of the staff. By the end of the year, one could perhaps understand why effective management has been so emphasised for the new authorities.

Whilst we remain part of the tripartite structure, locally our links with the hospital and general practitioner services remained as last year. Indeed the informal links are at least as strong as the formal ones and provide a largely satisfactory unification of service with the one problem of divided financial provisions.

SECTION 21 - HEALTH CENTRES

After a series of frustrating delays, there were hopeful signs by the end of 1971, that plans for the start of our health centre programme were at last to get underway. Sketch plans for the first centre near the middle of town were informally approved by the Department of Health and Social Security. This Centre will accommodate seven doctors from three practices and there are encouraging signs that work on this Centre will commence in early 1973.

DHSS Circular 40/71 expressed the importance which the Secretary of State is attaching to the development of health centres particularly in the period before 1974. In the past, one of the problems had been over the system whereby the amount payable for accommodation in Health Centres by Executive Councils had been based on the current market rent of the accommodation as assessed by District Valuers. This system was dispensed with from 1st April, the charge now being based on the annual cost to the authority of providing the accommodation.

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

The slight decrease in attendances at clinics results in part at least, from the attachment of health visitors to general practice and the resulting encouragement to doctors to run their own child health service. Other reasons for change are of course that in some areas of the town the residents, who a few years ago were mostly young and building their families, now have completed families with children at school. Maidenhall serves the new development at Stoke Park where many children are being born. But this clinic is nowhere near the centre of the new estate and the need for the oft delayed mobile clinic is a pressing one. Fortunately one practice of family doctors has now opened a surgery on the estate and it may be possible to introduce limited child health clinics in conjunction with these doctors in 1972.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCES AT CHILD HEALTH CLINICS
DURING 1971

CLINIC	Average Attendance per Session
ALLINGTON	23.3
CHANTRY	22.8
WHITTON	21.9
MAIDENHALL	21.8
ELM STREET	18
GAINSBOROUGH	16.7
RUSHMERE	15.5
OVERALL AVERAGE	20

Developmental assessment clinics vary from area to area and we still have not finally decided how best to deploy this facility to make the best use of our resources. One suspects that simplified tests of vision, hearing, speech development and locomotion may ultimately be the answer, and all these should be within the skills of the health visitor.

Clinic	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Central	5163	4239	3690	3623	3631
Allington	6251	6012	5032	4555	4645
Chantry	5066	4634	4164	4710	4557
Gainsborough	6043	5722	4480	4139	3341
Maidenhall	1110	857	1041	1192	2178
Rushmere	1239	865	994	991	774
Whitton	6017	6075	6236	6136	5469
Total	30889	28404	25637	25346	24595

Number of children who attended during the year				Number of Sessions held by		Total number of Sessions
Born in 1971	Born in 1970	Born 1966-1969	Total	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	
1542	1535	2263	5340	683	458	1141

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table:-

Age	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
- 1	3763	3634	3452	3837	3970
1 - 2	1758	1734	1677	2337	2015
2 - 3	499	579	570	622	568
3 - 4	305	382	370	363	304
4 - 5	633	617	603	620	545
Totals	6958	6946	6672	7779	7402

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central Clinic. During the year 211 attendances were made by pre-school children.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There was, sadly, one maternal death during 1971 due to complications occurring during anaesthesia. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. These disasters occurring to women in the prime of their lives

are becoming a rarity. The three yearly reports on maternal deaths contribute to our knowledge of their causes and continually remind us all of the need for ever more vigilance to prevent such occurrences wherever it is possible.

WELFARE FOODS

Under the Welfare Foods Order (1971) provision of cheap welfare milk for expectant mothers and young children ceased, but entitlement to free milk and foods was extended. It was decided at national level to discontinue cod liver oil and orange juice, which were replaced by liquid vitamin A, C and D drops for children, and a new A, C and D vitamin tablet for mothers. In view of this, it was decided locally to phase out the sale of Rose Hip Syrup and Liquid Adexolin at the Clinics. Details of Welfare Foods issued during 1971 were:-

National Dried Milk	6058
Orange Juice	28887
Cod Liver Oil	851
Vitamins A and D	1109

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

All clinics except Rushmere provide ante-natal care. The increasing trend towards institutional confinement led to a further drop in attendances. 1,091 women attended, a drop of 265 on last year. We hope to retain a viable midwifery service by using the domiciliary midwifery unit due to open at Heath Road on January 1st, 1972. This may well slow the swing to hospital confinements while providing a safe and personal service to the mothers.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes were attended by 493 patients of whom 303 were booked for institutional confinement. A successful venture was the introduction of an evening 'parent craft' session and most husbands joined their wives in these sessions. In several cases mothers and mother in laws also attended!!

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

All congenital malformations in new-born babies are notified by local health authorities to the Registrar General. This has operated since 1964, and enables the Registrar General to obtain statistical information which might indicate any national or regional changes in the pattern of congenital malformations.

The defects found in 1971 were as follows:-

Central nervous system	8
Eye and Ear	1
Alimentary System	6
Urino-genital system	7
Limbs	11
Other parts of Musculo skeletal system	2
Other systems	8
Other malformations	1

	44

DENTAL CARE

Mr. K. J. Pratt, Chief Dental Officer reports as follows:-

"The number of sessions devoted to treatment was 179 (159 in 1970) and 1 to Dental Health Education.

The Dental Service being commonly known as 'the School Dentist', the public tend to forget that the service extends to nursing and expectant mothers and, particularly to children under five. The pre-school child is extremely important because dental decay can and does start as soon as the infant possesses teeth. The sooner it is detected and treated the easier for the patient, visits being shorter and less frequent.

However, a message has now been added to the School Dental Treatment form for parents, pointing out that the service extends to the under fives. It is far too soon to know what effect this will have on attendances of younger children.

It is a pity I cannot report that all children from 2½ years have had an inspection. It is still far too common in this age to seek treatment only when in pain. It is sad to say that it was found necessary for two under fives to have to wear dentures. What the figures cannot show is that among those seen were other children who were borderline cases for the provision and fitting of dentures."

DENTAL CARE FOR THE UNDER FIVES AND NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS

	Given 1st inspection during year		Required Treatment		Offered Treatment		Reinspection	
	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	86	90	81	87	80	87	-	19
Children under five	539	681	340	386	295	382	-	101
TOTAL	625	771	421	473	375	469	-	120

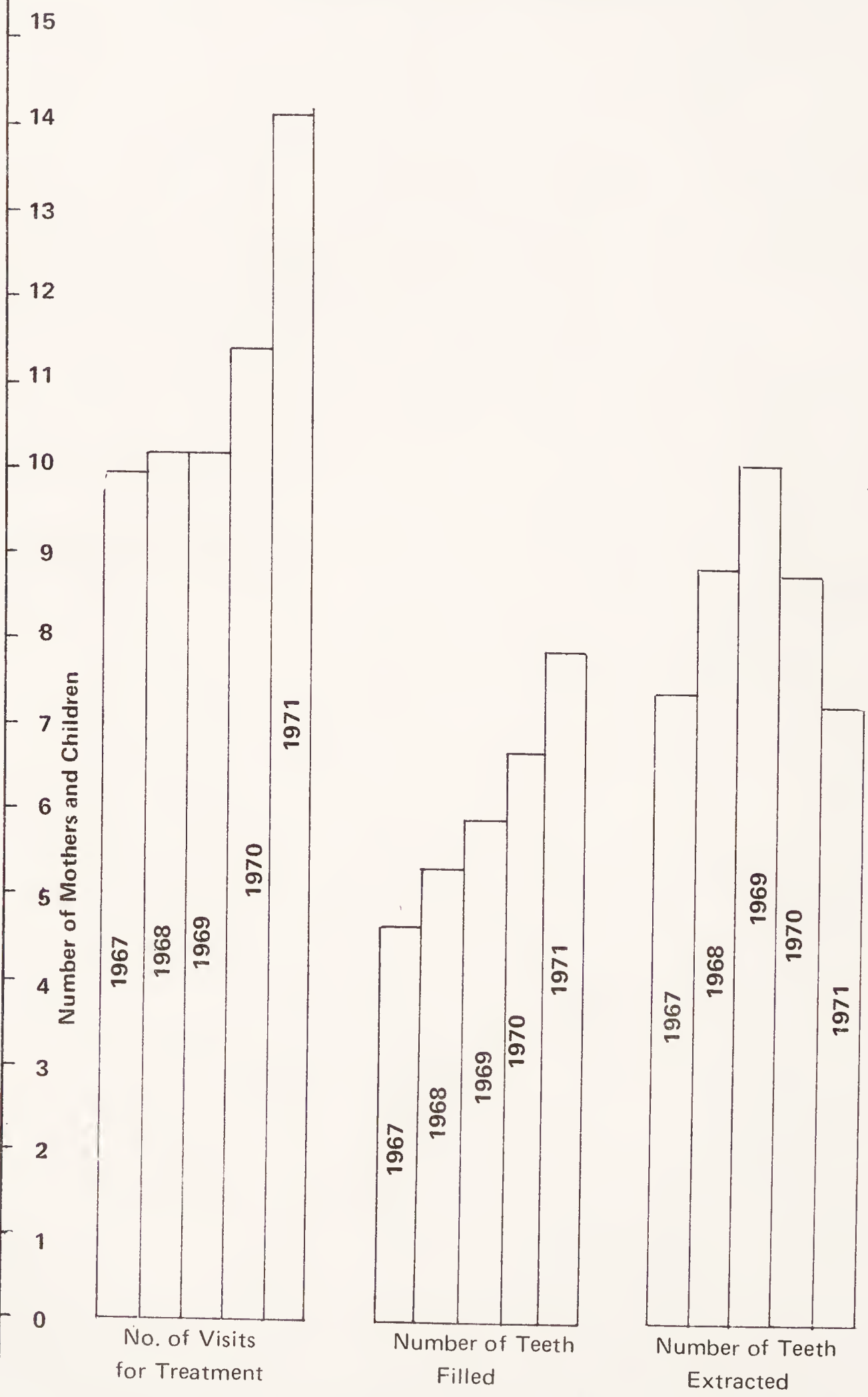
NUMBER OF VISITS FOR TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR

	Children under 5		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
First Visit	346	405	87	90
Subsequent Visits	451	581	258	326
Total Visits	797	986	345	416

No. additional courses of treatment other than 1st commenced during the year

3 8 3 3

DENTAL TREATMENT OF
NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS



TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR

	1970	1971	1970	1971
Number of fillings	577	645	152	199
Teeth filled	517	608	142	190
Teeth extracted	657	519	222	195
General Anaesthetics given	162	154	26	15
Emergency visits by patients	206	183	49	39
Patients X-rayed	6	6	12	13
Patients treated by scaling and or removal of stains from teeth	8	87	43	49
Teeth otherwise conserved	144	115	-	-
Inlays	-	-	1	-
Crowns	-	-	-	2
Number of courses of treatment completed	251	297	48	64
Supply of dentures	-	-	10	15
Patients supplied with full upper and lower (1st time)	-	-	10	5
Patients supplied other dentures	-	2	9	3
Number of dentures supplied	-	3	35	22

THE RISK REGISTER

The Risk Register in Ipswich has always been used primarily for the detection of hearing defects at 6 - 7 months of age. The introduction of hearing tests for all children together with other basic screening tests should obviate the need for this register quite soon.

BATTERED BABIES

A further meeting on this subject was held in April when a useful discussion on the problems of supervision in the community took place. The occasional difficulty where parents refuse all help was one which caused much anxiety and a useful discussion was held between all members of the team who might be involved. We are, without doubt, all becoming much more aware of our individual functions in these difficult cases and of the help that the police, as a very important social work agency, can give.

During the year several case conferences were held to deal with individual problems and our more co-ordinated approach is beginning to prove its worth.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Under the Social Services Act 1970, certain of our functions in this section were to be transferred to the Director of Social Services. This was mainly achieved in 1971, and at the end of the year, there only remained to be transferred our responsibilities under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations. It was anticipated that the full transfer would be completed in early 1972.

DHSS Circular LASSL 33/71 emphasised the importance of close working relationships between the staff of the Social Services and Health Departments. Particular attention is directed to the day or residential care of children, the elderly, the sick or disabled and other groups and the supervision of child minders. The health visitor emerges as the key link in this communication, and at a higher level, periodic meetings between the chief officers of our respective

Departments have been instituted. Joint programmes of in-service staff training are planned for 1972 to help to bring the staff of the two departments into a closer working relationship.

THE NURSING SERVICES

Discussions took place during the year with representatives from the Department of Health and Social Security on the application of the Mayston structure in Ipswich, and there was some agreement on the shape that it could take. Implementing this is another matter, and in the meantime, arrangements were being made for members of the three nursing services to embark on the various levels of management courses in 1972.

SECTION 23— MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Medical Supervisor - Dr. M. G. Mills

Non-Medical Supervisor - Miss F. Meacham

The establishment of 23 midwives continued in 1971, but with a falling number of domiciliary births the staff employed was allowed to fall by natural wastage. By December 19 midwives were in post and for 1972 the establishment will fall to 17½.

The number of home confinements fell again as the new consultant unit at Heath Road got into its stride. 1971 saw 625 domiciliary births and 504 discharges before the tenth day.

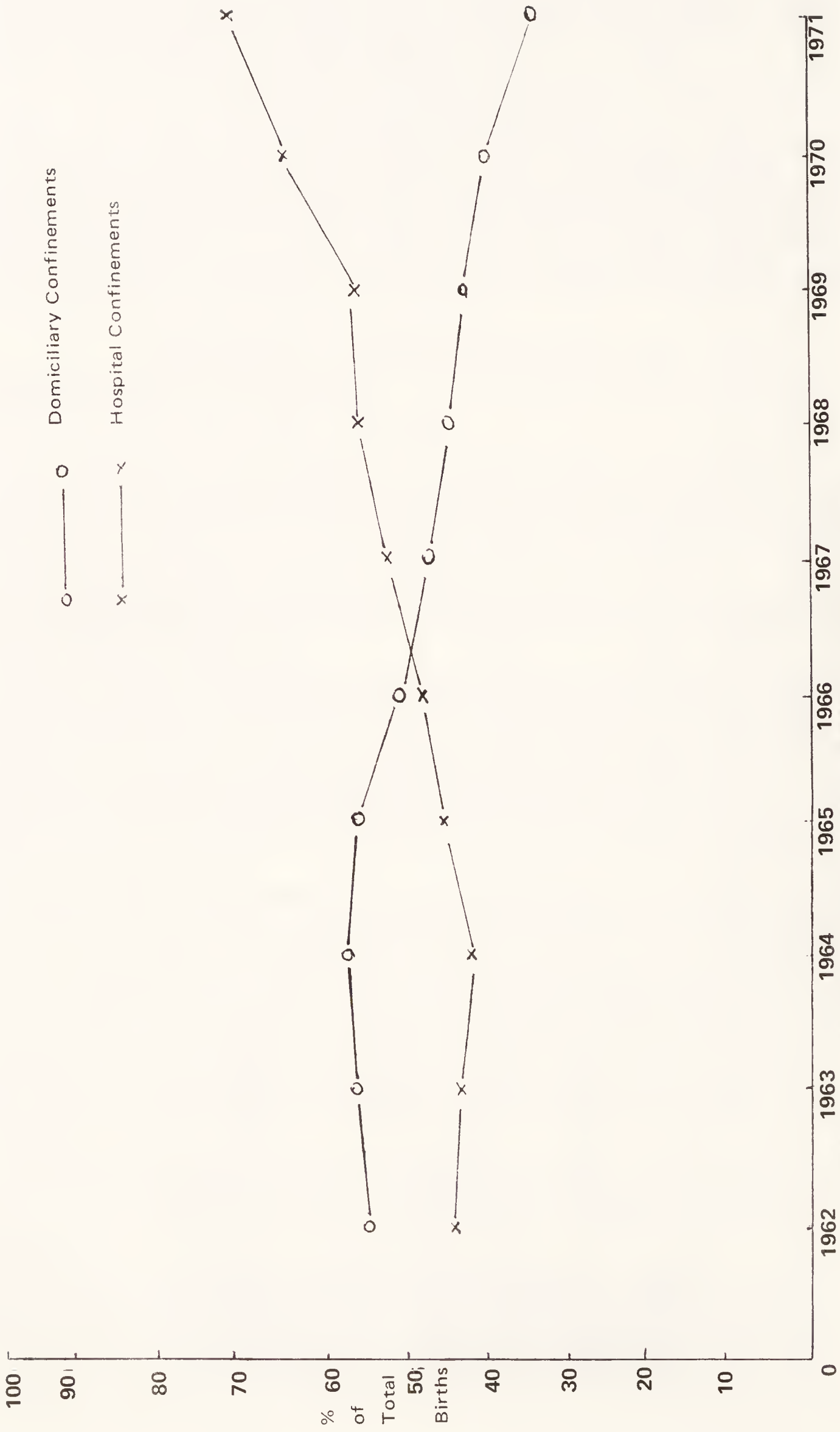
The domiciliary unit referred to last year became a serious proposition in 1971 and opened on 1st January 1972. It happened that a self contained 4 bedded unit within the hospital maternity unit was available and a scheme was evolved for the practice of domiciliary obstetrics in this unit. In my opinion, this gives the normal obstetric patient the best of both worlds in that she is cared for by her own doctor and midwife but has, if necessary, immediate access to consultant care.

We are indebted to the consultant staff, particularly Mr. H. A. Ripman, and Miss Pyle the Principal Nursing Officer (Midwifery Division) for their wholehearted co-operation in providing this service for patients. It should perhaps be mentioned that without such a unit, the falling domiciliary case load would mean the end of the domiciliary midwife, condemned as she would be to the care of early discharged patients but with very little of the real stuff of midwifery - the full care of the patient including the delivery itself. Such demise of part of a profession would certainly not be in the best interests of the patient.

During the year 5 calls were made to the Flying Squad in cases where the midwife was in attendance. 87 midwives notified their intention to practice.

TRAINING

From March 1971, alongside our own six month training scheme for Part II of the C.M.B. examination, we undertook three months district training of pupils doing Part II at the hospital. In order that both hospital and Local



COMPARISON OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY BIRTHS

Authority staff keep in touch with the pupils, the Supervisor of Midwives attends hospital teaching sessions and the hospital tutor attends sessions run by our own staff at least once a week. This form of liaison is doing much to create a more integrated service, and goes far to fostering co-operation in patient care.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING

Superintendent Health Visitor:- Miss J. M. Stables

A slight increase in the health visiting establishment was allowed in 1971, which enabled us to absorb the two student health visitors who qualified in September.

Miss J. M. Stables has submitted the following report on the service:-

"The number in post at 31st December was:-

2 Centre Superintendents

15 full time and 1 part time health visitors

1 full time and 9 part time clinic nurses

During the year Mrs. Richardson the geriatric health visitor left us to take up another appointment. Tribute should be paid to the excellent work she carried out.

Mrs. Canham who had been a part-time clinic nurse for several years retired, and we are grateful for the service she rendered. The two bursary students completed their training successfully and joined the staff as full time health visitors in September. Two students are at present undertaking training - one at the Civic College, Ipswich and the other at Chiswick Polytechnic. Three of the health visitors undertook training at the Civic College, Ipswich to become Field Work Instructors. We now have five trained Field Work Instructors on the staff.

During the year we were able to attach another health visitor to general practice, making a total of three attached health visitors working from practice premises. The possibility of attaching remaining members of staff is one which we have under consideration.

There has been increasing demand for students from various disciplines to spend time with the health visitors on visits of observation, and attendance at Child Health Centres. I am grateful to Miss Potter one of the Centre Superintendents who organises the programmes and to the individual health visitors for their co-operation in this.

In 1971 a concentrated drive was made to estimate the degree of head infestation in school children. This involved a considerable amount of time and I would like to pay tribute to all members of staff for the way in which this was carried out and for their enthusiasm in this project.

Regular meetings of the health visiting staff were held during the year. These gave the opportunity to discuss problems arising during the course of work, and to acquaint the staff with what is happening generally both in the department and the field of health visiting. With 1974 looming on the horizon it is inevitable that there has been a degree of concern on the pattern of work of the future. We await with interest the report of the Briggs Committee."

VISITS BY THE HEALTH VISITORS

The figures recorded for the year are as follows:-

	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Children born in 1971	1891	7000
Children born in 1970	1393	5819
Children born between 1966-69	3226	10942
Total Visits		23761
Ineffective Visits		5841
Total Effective Visits		17920

% of ineffective visits = 24%

	Number of cases	Number of Visits
Persons aged 65 and over	476	1794
As above at request of G.P. or Hospital	280	1282
Mentally disordered persons	19	265
As above at request of G.P. or Hospital	15	196
Persons discharged from Hospital (ex. Mental)	11	86
T.B. households visited	6	42
Households on account of other infectious diseases	15	23
Other Cases	182	3066
Total Visits		5276
Ineffective Visits		216
Total Effective Visits		5060

% of ineffective visits = 4%

Grand Total	Visits	29037
	Ineffective Visits	6057
	Total Effective Visits	22980

% of Ineffective Visits = 20.8%

(% of ineffective visits in 1970 = 16.4%)

The total number of visits was down on the previous year, with 29037 visits in 1971 as against 31,535 in 1970. Regrettably attention has yet again to be focused on the number of ineffective visits which showed yet another increase. 20% of visits turn out to be ineffective. The number of ineffective visits continues to increase each year — 4720 in 1969, 5181 in 1970 and now 6057 in 1971 — which remains most disturbing.

ATTACHMENT

As Miss Stables has commented, our modest start to attachment of health visitors was continued in 1971, and the success of the three health visitors so far attached has prompted plans for speeding up the process towards full attachment. I have previously emphasised the need for progress here and I have every intention of achieving full attachment of health visitors by 1973.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING SERVICE

Superintendent: Mrs. F. J. Gardiner

Headquarters: Allington House, Woodbridge Road. Telephone 78631

The upward spiral in home nursing visits continues and with the emphasis on more care in the community, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any loss in the momentum in the next few years. The following figures illustrate the increases over the past six years:-

Year	No. of Visits		Total
	Male	Female	
1966	20090	44536	64626
1967	23099	45822	68921
1968	22311	45854	68165
1969	20286	48724	69010
1970	24718	54904	79622
1971	25541	55794	81335

Apart from the addition of two nursing auxiliaries in 1970, the establishment of 25 District Nurses over this period has not changed. An increase in staff is therefore long overdue, and there were high hopes of additional staff being granted in 1972.

Training of staff is being undertaken gradually as time and resources allow both for the National District Nurse Training Certificate and in management.

Mrs. F. J. Gardiner has submitted the following report:-

*Number in post at 31st December

- 1 Superintendent
- 19 Full Time S.R.N.'s
- 5 Full Time S.E.N.'s
- 2 Part Time S.R.N.'s
- 2 Full Time Auxiliaries

STUDENTS ON DISTRICT

Lectures have been given to both Students and Pupil Nurses from Ipswich Group Hospitals and they have all spent a morning out with the District Nursing Sisters.

TRAINING

Various members of staff have attended study days to keep abreast of modern techniques and treatments.

Four members of staff (2 Female, 2 Male) have passed the District Nurse

training course.

The Superintendent attended a Practical Work Instructor's Course.

CASES ATTENDED

	1971	1970
Number of patients visited	1505	1492
Number of patients under 5 years	17	21
Number of patients over 65 years	1065	1039
Total Number of Nursing Visits made	81335	79622

A small unit of C. S.S.D. was commenced early in the year and has proved most successful. It is hoped to increase the amount of equipment and the variety of packs in the not too distant future.

There has been no difficulty in recruitment of staff this year, and at present there is a waiting list."

	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the Year			No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the Year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medical	407	739	1146	19655	44570	64225
Surgical	110	208	318	5843	10255	16098
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	43	737	780
Maternal Complications		13	13		134	134
Others		26	26		98	98
TOTALS	518	987	1505	25541	55541	81335
Totals for 1970	483	1009	1492	24718	54904	79622

SECTION 26 – VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The new international certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox, previously approved by the World Health Assembly, were introduced on 1st January, 1971. As far as cholera is concerned, the United Kingdom now only requires an international certificate of vaccination from travellers from infected areas. Previously travellers from any country, any part of which was infected with cholera, had been asked to produce a certificate.

There were revised thoughts on whether smallpox vaccination should be delegated to a nurse. Previously the Department of Health and Social Security had said that this should not be delegated except in very exceptional circumstances, but this was modified early in 1971. A doctor, being satisfied that the nurse is competent may delegate vaccination to a nurse, although as far as general practitioners and attached local authority staff are concerned, this must be in agreement with the employing authority.

VACCINATION AGAINST RUBELLA

This programme got under way in 1971 and 527 girls were vaccinated. In order to assess the effect of the vaccine on the future number of babies with

TABLE 1 - COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES

Type of Vaccine of Dose	YEAR OF BIRTH												TOTAL
	1971		1970		1969		1968		1964 to 1967		Others under Age 16		
	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	
Triple Diphtheria/ Pertussis Diphtheria/Tetanus Diphtheria Tetanus Poliomyelitis Measles Rubella	- - - - - - - -	3 - - - - 2 - -	736 - - - - 731 457 -	509 - 2 - - 508 357 -	212 - - - - 214 212 -	195 1 - - - 190 219 -	15 - - 1 - 15 134 -	14 - 1 - - 17 44 -	13 - 36 1 8 54 70 -	7 - 4 - 5 19 82 -	1 - 3 - - 3 11 483	2 - - - 39 4 3 44	1707 1 46 2 52 1757 1589 527
TOTAL immunised against Diphtheria	3		1247	408		408	31		61		6		1756
TOTAL immunised against Whooping Cough	3		1245	408		408	29		20		3		1708
TOTAL immunised against Tetanus	3		1247	407		407	30		73		45		1805
TOTAL vaccinated against Poliomyelitis	2		1239	404		404	32		73		7		1757
TOTAL vaccinated against Measles	-		814	431		431	178		152		14		1589
TOTAL vaccinated against Rubella	-		-	-		-	-		-		527		527

TABLE 2 - REINFORCING DOSES

Type of Vaccine or Dose	YEAR OF BIRTH													TOTAL	
	1971		1970		1969		1968		1964 - 1967		Others Under Age 16				
	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.		G.P.
Triple	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	7	-	205	-	12	-	231	
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	6	
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	876	481	15	54	1434		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	30	231	161	426		
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	7	869	660	27	61	1635		
TOTAL immunised against Diphtheria	-	-	4	4	7	7	13	13	1567	81	1672				
TOTAL immunised against Whooping Cough	-	-	3	3	4	4	8	8	209	12	236				
TOTAL immunised against Tetanus	-	-	4	4	6	6	13	13	1595	473	2091				
TOTAL vaccinated against Poliomyelitis	-	-	3	3	5	5	10	10	1529	88	1635				

congenital defects, a long term surveillance programme has been instituted by the Department of Health and Social Security in conjunction with the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street. All local health authorities, paediatricians and general practitioners have been asked to report any case of a child suspected to be suffering from the effects of congenital rubella.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Circular CMO 12/71 indicated the decision of the Secretary of State to accept the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against smallpox be withdrawn as a routine procedure in infants.

The Joint Committee had felt that whilst vaccination remains the most reliable measure for the protection of individuals liable to be exposed to smallpox, as a procedure it carries very small but finite risks of serious complications. During the past five years the World Health Organisation's smallpox eradication programme had made remarkable progress, and weighing up all the evidence, it was considered that here in Britain, the main issues were :-

i) the chances of introduction of smallpox into the country have substantially diminished.

ii) the public are therefore far less likely to be exposed to infection than at any previous time since the disease was first recorded.

iii) the number of serious complications in childhood, though few, is now out of proportion to the risk to them from smallpox in Britain.

The main recommendations of the Joint Committee were therefore:-

a) vaccination need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood.

b) all travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic or countries where eradication programmes are in progress should be protected by recent vaccination.

c) health service staff who come into contact with patients should be offered vaccination and regular re-vaccination.

Locally, after discussion with the Local Medical Committee, these recommendations were accepted and implemented. Any doubts were perhaps eased later in the year when the United States of America followed the lead taken by this country and introduced the same measures.

The statistics for vaccination against smallpox in 1971 were:-

Age Groups		Primary Vaccinations		Revaccinations	
		By G.P.'s	By L.A.'s	By G.P.'s.	By L.A.'s
Under	0 - 3 months	-	1	-	-
One	3 - 6 months	1	-	-	-
Year	6 - 9 months	-	1	-	-
	9 - 12 months	7	1	-	-
1 year		340	427	-	-
2 - 4 years		100	123	9	3
5 - 15 years		49	37	65	66
Over 15 years		184	10	412	31
Totals		681	600	486	100
		1281		586	
Totals for 1970 were		1583		813	

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

Circular CMO 18/71 from the Department of Health again drew attention to the value of measles vaccination in reducing the prevalence of the disease in the community. Since measles vaccination was introduced on a national scale in 1968, the take-up level in our own area remains disappointing. Since 1968, 6343 children had received vaccination by the end of 1971, and of those 3000 were in the pre-school child group born from 1968 to 1971.

These figures are not encouraging and greater efforts in education of both parents and of our medical colleagues will be needed to reach a satisfactory level.

It is intended that from the beginning of 1972, vaccination will also be offered as a routine measure in the first year of primary school, but the real effort must be made with pre-school children.

Details of vaccinations carried out since 1968 are :-

Year of Birth	No. of Vaccinations				Total
	1968	1969	1970	1971	
1967 and earlier	1435	1153	589	166	3343
1968		278	552	178	1008
1969		5	742	431	1178
1970				814	814
Totals	1435	1436	1883	1589	6343

SECTION 27 – AMBULANCE SERVICE

Chief Ambulance Officer' R. M. Hopwood

Headquarters: Wolsey Street Telephone 56407

It seems inevitable that one has to comment each year on the "continued demands on the service", which certainly show no signs of easing and indeed reached new heights during 1971. I am sure that this upward spiral will continue for some time yet, and in the present circumstances, the ambulance personnel are to be commended on the way they carry out their duties. Financial restrictions mean that acquisition of the desired number of staff to cope with these increasing demands is not easy, although the establishment was increased by two driver/attendants during the year. There is much more optimism for 1972 when it is hoped that we shall acquire sufficient men not only to cope with the demands but also to launch the local training programme.

Nationally progress was made during the year on the plan for a rationalised frequency allocation to facilitate radio communications. There would be obvious advantages operationally in such a scheme e.g.

- an ambulance moving into the area of a neighbouring authority would be able to communicate with the ambulance control of that authority and
- ambulances provided by separate neighbouring authorities at the scene of a major accident could be controlled on one channel.

There is still a long way to go before this is introduced on a national scale. Fortunately our present radio equipment was only installed two years ago, and will only require slight modification when the new scheme is implemented.

Mr. R. M. Hopwood has submitted the following report on the service:-

STAFF

- 1 Chief Ambulance Officer
- 1 Station Officer
- 1 Training Supervisor
- 5 Shift Leaders
- 25 Driver/Attendants

In December the Station Officer, Mr. W. Denny retired and Mr. V. Wright of Surrey was appointed to the post.

GENERAL

Although no major disaster occurred during the year 3,966 cases of emergency were attended of which 914 were cases of accident and illness in the street, 394 urgent maternity patients and the remainder medical conditions for admission to hospitals.

As can be seen from the statistics 5904 more stretcher cases were conveyed 7521 more miles than in 1970 and 2403 more sitting patients were transported 8872 more miles. One of the reasons for these increases was the introduction of the new Geriatric Day Unit which was officially opened in January, 1971. Even so the general increase in demand was greater than in any other single year.

These demands could not have been met without the full co-operation of the staff and their willingness to work long periods of overtime. The need for additional staff to cope with the extra work must be given urgent consideration. 288 days, or 46 full working weeks, were lost through absences from illness alone which represents the equivalent of one man on full time. Currently no staff are employed specifically for holiday relief, training or sickness and this seriously affects the efficiency of the service.

The general volume of traffic in the town continues to increase slowing the movement of ambulances and adding further to the burden on the service.

TRAINING

I am happy to report that by the end of the year all ambulance staff had successfully attended the recommended basic training course but regretfully this was not augmented by the recommended local hospital training. This consists of a weeks hospital experience aimed at giving ambulancemen a better understanding of the purpose and value of his training in medical matters and is essential if standards of patient care are to be raised. The release of staff for this and other local training is dependant on the provision of additional staff.

PREMISES

We have always had to manage in this town in very cramped and unsatisfactory premises. The current premises were purpose built as stables for railway horses and have been occupied by the ambulance service since 1949 with the minimum of renovations and attention.

The ambulance staff are to be congratulated on the high standards achieved

under these conditions and for the progress made particularly in recent years in providing self help and the willingness to build, modify or improvise almost anything we need to perform the functions for which we exist. In these days when the maximum reward for the minimum effort is often demanded it is pleasing to see the morale of the staff such that they are inclined to do things for themselves.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS

Competitions which have the full approval of the Department of Health and Social Security are organised each year by the National Association of Ambulance Officers to encourage Local Health Authority Ambulance Staff to maintain a high standard of efficiency. Although my staff did not achieve quite so much success as in the previous year two regional trophies were secured. These were for the best driver and for the team test.

The participants in the competitions are to be congratulated on their performances particularly the driver who, in addition to winning the regional trophy took joint second place in the National Competition."

Details of Cases Dealt with

	AMBULANCES		
	1969	1970	1971
Maternity	406	389	394
Midwives	115	70	97
Accidents	782	773	914
Emergencies	2936	2808	2658
Infectious	5	4	2
General	9854	11055	16828
	-----	-----	-----
	14098	15099	20893
Sitting Cases	22615	22858	25271
	-----	-----	-----
Grand Totals	36713	37957	46164

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

No. of Journeys undertaken	1058	822	769
No. of patients carried	4825	3964	3227
No. of miles run	19522	16812	15202

73 patients were conveyed 5817 miles by rail

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

The long standing arrangement for co-operation and mutual aid between the two authorities continued as in previous years. 1276 cases were transferred to the County Council's ambulance service during the year.

SUFFOLK ACCIDENT RESCUE SERVICE

1971 was conspicuous for the formation of the Suffolk Accident Rescue Service. Designed to help equip and train medical practitioners in the county to deal effectively with the problems of accidents, associated with rural areas like Suffolk, the Service was due to be launched officially in early 1972. There

are not the same problems in an urban area like Ipswich, but as part of Suffolk, the Department was represented at the inaugural meetings and subsequently the Chief Administrative Assistant, was appointed Secretary/Treasurer of the Service. The remainder of the governing Committee has representation from the police, fire and hospital authorities as well as the East and West Suffolk C. C. Health Services and medical practitioners.

SECTION 28 (incorporating Section 12 of Health Services and Public Health Act 1968)

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. testing and vaccination of children aged 13 years and over is carried out in schools. Details are included in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

Details for Contacts under Circular 19/64 are

Skin Tested	41
Positive	7
Negative	34
Vaccinated	34

Babies vaccinated at birth	53
----------------------------	----

TUBERCULOSIS

Close co-operation exists between the local authority and the hospital services. When notifying a case of tuberculosis, the Chest Physician encloses an environment report form which is completed by the Health Visitor. Arrangements are then made for the contacts to be followed up.

CARE AND AFTER CARE EQUIPMENT

Various items of equipment are available from the Health Department and during the year included the following:-

Back rests, bedstead, blankets, elbow crutches, hoists, mattresses, pillows, speech training aids, walking aids, commodes, bath safety rails, bedpans, urinals and stocking aids.

Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided through the St. John Ambulance Association (Local Comforts Depot) to whom an annual contribution is made by the Corporation.

HEAF TESTING

Heaf testing of school children was continued during the year and the results are given in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

CHIROPODY

Number of persons treated during the year:-

	By Local Authorities	By Voluntary organisations	Total
Persons aged 65 and over	79	-	3279
Expectant Mothers	4	-	4
Others	51	-	51
Total	3334	-	3334

Number of treatments given during the year:

	1968	1969	1970	1971
In Clinics	8234	9756	9825	8965
Domiciliary	2864	3710	4039	3464
Old People's Homes etc.	785	917	947	861
Total	11883	14383	14811	13290

Number of sessions given during the year:

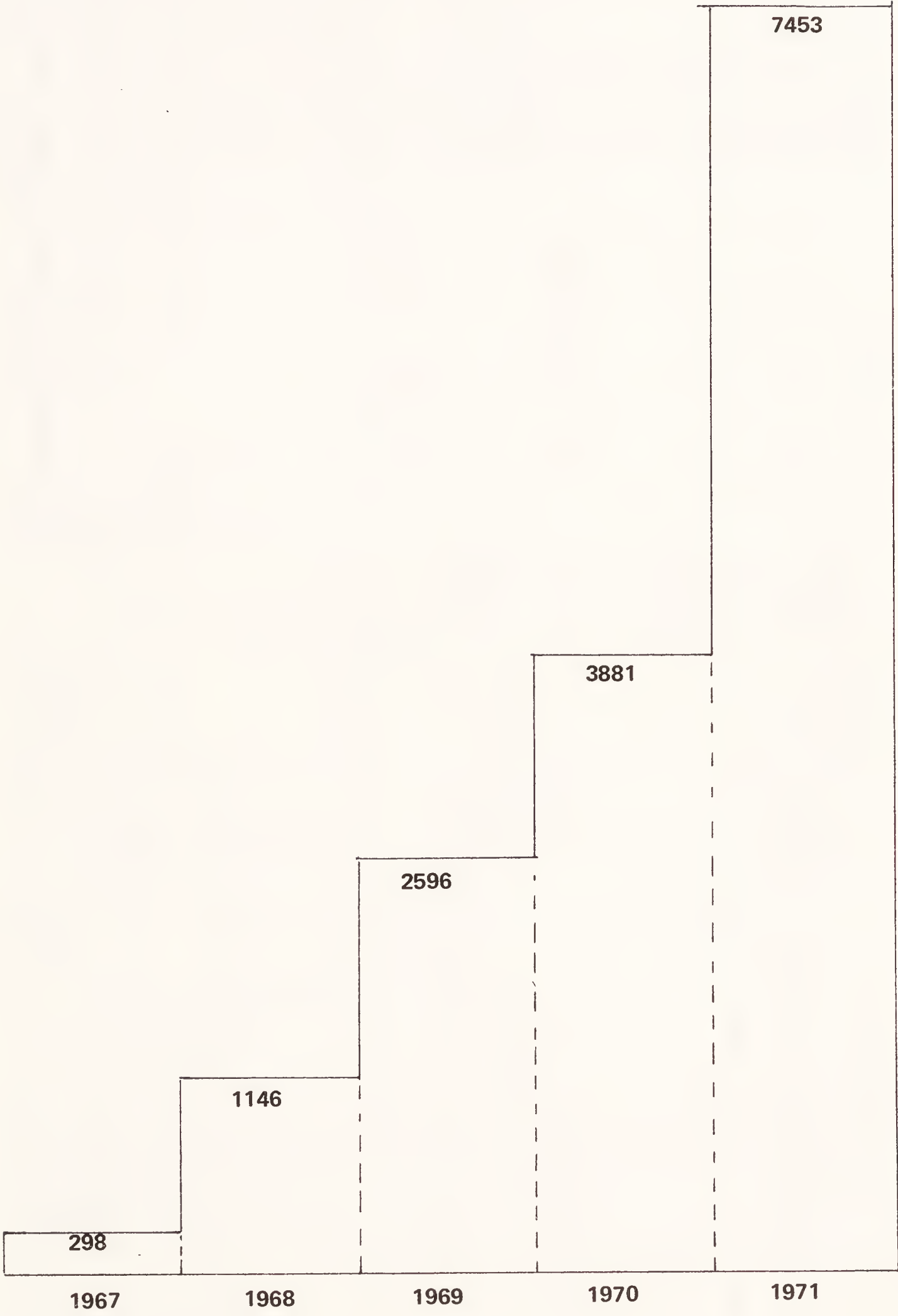
	1968	1969	1970	1971
Clinics	1255	1492	1485	1370
Domiciliary	627	810	908	810
Old People's Homes etc	104	123	130	126
Total	1986	2425	2523	2306

For the first time since the chiropody service was introduced in 1960, the figures for the number of treatments and sessions failed to surpass those for the previous year. This bore out the pessimistic statement I made in last years Report, because unfortunately we were unable to obtain a replacement for the full-time chiropodist who left in December 1970. The country faces a shortage of chiropodists at a time when more and more people qualify for treatment. The loyal part-time chiropodists on our staff helped as much as they were able, but the service was bound to suffer from such a deficit. With the illness of one of the remaining full-time chiropodists, there was a stage during the year when we had to refuse new patients - a regrettable but necessary step. Throughout the year the average period between appointments was 3 months instead of the necessary 6 weeks.

FAMILY PLANNING

Our service continues to grow apace. From just short of 4,000 consultations in 1970 we carried out 7,453 in 1971. Some of these consultations represent revisits by patients but 1,094 new patients were seen. Of these new patients an abnormally high percentage were in the lower social groups where the service is most needed, and it appears that our clinics are continuing to reach into this needy area. This was particularly noticeable with patients fitted with intra-uterine devices - a method introduced into the clinics for the first time in June.

ATTENDANCES AT FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS (whole town)



ELM STREET WOMEN'S CLINIC

Details of Patients fitted with IUCD's during 1971

TOTALS

Total	Social Class					Age Group					Parity					Med/Soc. Need		
	1	2	3	4	5	20 & under	21/25	26/30	31/35	36 & over	0	1	2	3	4+	Med	Soc.	Other
69	-	4%	33%	43%	19%	6%	36%	35%	17%	6%	1%	14%	43%	28%	13%	51%	28%	20%

NEW PATIENTS 1971

Total	Social Class					Age Group					Parity					Med/Soc. Need		
	1	2	3	4	5	20 & under	21/25	26/30	31/35	36& over	0	1	2	3	4+	Med	Soc.	Other
59	-	5%	37%	39%	19%	5%	34%	37%	17%	7%	2%	15%	46%	25%	12%	47%	32%	21%

FAMILY PLANNING

PATIENTS FIRST ATTENDING IN 1970 OR EARLIER

Total	Social Class					Age Group					Parity					Med/Soc. Need			Previous Method		
	1	2	3	4	5	20 & und.	21/ 25	26/ 30	31/ 35	36 & 40	0	1	2	3	4+	Med Soc	Oth.	Pill	Cap	Sheath	
10	-	-	10%	70%	20%	10%	50%	20%	20%	-	-	10%	30%	40%	20%	80%	10%	70%	20%	10%	

During 1971 hospitals were called upon to provide a family planning service and to co-ordinate their efforts with the family doctors, Local Authorities and voluntary associations providing similar services. Discussions have already taken place to improve our service so that all who wished for or need this help can be provided for.

The demand in many quarters for a completely free service has not been very strongly echoed by our own patients, most of whom are quite happy to pay our minimal charge for supplies if not medically entitled to them free of charge. For all that, a free service would probably bring in more of those in need.

Attendances at individual clinics were

	1970	1971
Elm Street	2302	4908
Allington	550	653
Chantry	-	329 *
Gainsborough	545	893
Whitton	484	670
	<hr/>	
Totals	3881	7453

* opened 26th April, 1971

	Number of new patients seen during the year		
	Married (including the widowed separated or divorced)	Unmarried	Total
Male	14	-	14
Female	780	300	1080
Total	794	300	1094
<hr/>			
Number of new patients seen during the year who were:-	Medical cases		62
	Non-medical but needy		244
	Other non-medical cases		788
	Total		1094
<hr/>			
Number of new patients seen during the year who were initially advised to use	Sheath		89
	Pill		744
	Diaphragm		175
	I.U.D.		59
	Other methods		32
	No method advised		-
<hr/>			
Total number of attendances during the year (including new patients)			7453
Number of premises regularly used for family planning sessions at end of year			5
Number of 'doctor' sessions or 'nurses only' sessions held during the year	Doctor Sessions		455
	Nurse only sessions		30
	Total		485

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

As with family planning, I have always felt that our job in the Health

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY 1971

Total smears taken = 515 (inc. 14 repeats)

BY SOCIAL CLASS

One	Two	Three	Four	Five
5 1%	81 16%	34.7 67%	74 14.5%	8 1.5%

Approximate Class Structure of Ipswich Population				
2.87%	12.4%	54.1%	18.9%	9.2%

BY AGE GROUP

20 & Under	21- 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 & over
12 2.4%	92 17.8%	118 23%	98 19%	195 37.8%

BY PARITY

0	1	2	3	4 and more
66 12.8%	71 13.7%	215 42%	93 15%	70 13.5%

BY CLINIC

Elm Street	Allington	Gainsboro.	Whitton	Chantry *
215 42%	54 10.6%	48 9.2%	126 24.4%	72 13.8%

*Since April 1971

1. Smears showing Trichomonas or Monilia = 6%
2. Smears taken from single women = 4% of total
3. Only one smear was reported as suspicious and this lady is undergoing further investigation via her G.P.

Department is to aim at the lower social groups who are least likely to seek this service themselves. Some success has been achieved though little of social group five has been examined.

The value of this test has yet to be proved beyond doubt, though recent work begins to throw more light on this area of comparative darkness.

The National 5 year recall system, based on the Southport central registry of cytological examinations, will not yet apply to Ipswich residents as the national record was not introduced here until 1968. This is a merciful deliverance from a cumbersome machine which relegates the Health Department to the function of postman - who also pays the postage! Limited recall is being organised for our own patients, and many family doctors are arranging for recall of their own patients.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

Two more stages in the X-ray survey of the town were completed in 1971. In the two areas concerned, out of an "eligible" population of 8894 persons over the age of 14 years, 5778 attended for X-ray. Of these 55 were recalled, and 29 were found to have significant abnormalities. X-ray evidence of old pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered in a further 38 people.

Five areas of the town have now been covered since the scheme was introduced in 1969. 16598 people have attended for X-ray out of 25268 — an attendance rate of 65%. Despite various methods and constant endeavour, it does not seem that this attendance rate can be very much improved upon. Nevertheless to date 130 people have been discovered with significant abnormalities and 132 have been found to have X-ray evidence of old tuberculous conditions and placed under observation.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Despite the continuing restrictions, this year was one of the most successful in the health education field, and gave ample evidence of the scope that exists if only the resources were available. The main campaigns were:-

Don't Hoard Medicines

For the first time ever, it was decided to hold a 'Don't Hoard Medicines' campaign in Ipswich. Two weeks in June were selected and all the pharmacies and most of the general practitioner surgeries in the town agreed to act as collection points, some 40 in all. The public were requested to take their unwanted medicines to these points. Publicity was initially vested in leaflets and posters from ROSPA which during the 2 weeks of the campaign were admirably supplemented by excellent coverage in the local 'Evening Star' a feature on television, various clips on the radio news, a handout for patients at local surgeries and a screen slide at one of the local cinemas. The result was an excellent response - 66,690 tablets and capsules, 247 bottles of medicine and 375 ointments, sprays etc. What was equally gratifying in the campaign was the co-operation of the Local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees, which helped to encourage the decision to make the campaign an annual event.

Smoking and Health

The report of the Royal College of Physicians 'Smoking and Health Now' was published in January and reinforced the evidence of the damage to health by cigarette smoking. D.H.S.S. Circular LA 33/71 endorsed this report and stressed the importance of tackling the problem of smoking and health. More emphasis should be placed on education about the consequences of smoking in pregnant women, and the Secretary of State also made the point that health authorities and other public bodies could generally set an example on smoking. The Health Committee decided not to smoke during meetings, but regrettably this decision was reversed in 1972.

Our own effort on this subject was a Cancer Education week in July, which had the effects of smoking as its main theme. There were two main features in the campaign - an exhibition in the Town Hall, and the visit of the Health Education Council team and unit. The exhibition was very well attended with 'Smoking Suzy' and an exhibit by pupils of Chantry Sec. Modern School as the main attractions.

The visit of the Health Education Council combined many things. At an in-service training session for our own staff, Dr. A.J. Wood spoke on the medical aspects of cancer education – an optimistic contribution in which he stressed that health educators had to break down one of the main obstacles to cancer education, the cancer of fear. There was no doubt in his mind that education should start as early as possible i.e. in the primary schools, and he re-emphasised Bynner's conclusions on what should be done in anti-smoking education for the young, namely

- a) enlist the help of parents
- b) emphasise minor aspects of smoking e.g. breathlessness, symptoms which they can easily recognise
- c) recruit attractive young adults to campaign, so that the right image is put across
- d) co-opt the health of young teachers - again building up the image
- e) suggest that the benefits associated with smoking are over estimated
- f) remind young children of the cost

For the rest of the week, the Mobile Unit, manned by our own staff, toured the senior schools in the town. In order to assess the effectiveness of the campaign in altering children's attitudes to smoking, two questionnaires were devised for the children passing through the unit - one was completed before the visit, and the other after the visit. Some interesting points arose from the information given.

1. The initial questionnaire asked children if they smoked. Built into the second questionnaire was another similar question to check the validity of the first response. This demonstrated some lack of honesty in answering the questions on smoking habits.

2. A considerable number of children smoke before the age of 12, which shows the need for much earlier health education.

3. A large proportion of smokers have parents who smoke. This raises the point that the habit is self perpetuating.



This sombre and effective contribution by "Holly" of the Evening Star, supported the Cancer Education Week in July.

(reproduced by kind permission of 'Evening Star')



"We knew you'd be pleased - they were all in the cabinet where Daddy says he keeps his medicine"

A light hearted approach to our "Don't Hoard Medicines" campaign in June — as supplied by 'Holly'

(reproduced by kind permission of 'Evening Star')

Other points were that it was clear that children are largely aware that smoking is dangerous and may cause lung cancer, but this is not altogether an effective deterrent; that most had been told of the danger of smoking by teachers (but very few by doctors and nurses!!) and that films and talks were thought to be the most effective means of health education.

The information gleaned was most useful and gives us food for thought to plan our future approaches on health education on this subject.

Once again in this campaign did the local press rise to the occasion, with some excellent coverage, and this is a medium which could be even more explored, given the time. It was lack of time which restricted the feature on health education in the 'Evening Star' during the year, and one hopes that better advantage can be taken of this valuable medium in 1972.

The value of films

Health education amongst our own staff is sustained by regular screenings of new films on health education which are obtained on loan with the dual purposes of education and also showing what is available for education. Three of the highly successful films on Child Development, produced by ICEM Ltd were shown to an audience of local health authority and hospital staff and general practitioners drawn from a wide area in October. The films dealt with examination of the neonate, six months and twelve months child and the post-film discussion was chaired by Dr. C. Nourse, Consultant Paediatrician at Ipswich Hospital. This was an excellent presentation which is to be repeated as further films in the series become available in 1972.

Drug Education

Our efforts to keep teachers at least as well informed as their pupils, continued. A number of discussions and talks were given and in every school there is at least one teacher who should be well informed on the subject and able to discuss it with pupils.

The Department's 'Staff Bulletin' and 'Health News' continue to serve all members of staff on a regular basis, and keep them informed of what is happening - very relevant as 1974 approaches.

In addition, the normal programme of health education involving health visitors, midwives, dental staff, public health inspectors and other members of the staff was continued in both school and the community during the year. Towards the end of the year it was decided to set up a Health Education Steering Committee in the Department, consisting of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent Health Visitor, Chief Public Health Inspector, Chief Dental Officer and the Chief Administrative Assistant. All are deeply immersed in health education in various aspects, and their role as a Committee will be to define and direct the health education policies in the future. Another innovation is a bi-monthly meeting with representatives of the health visitors to keep abreast with health education matters.

Looking back, this all adds up to a creditable years work in health education achieved mainly through the efforts of a few individuals - but at a price! At

present, resources are such that efforts like these encroach on valuable time, and other work suffers. It would be so easy for the members of staff not to bother, and so leave health education to stagnate. They feel however that health education must be encouraged to expand, and one only hopes that their efforts will promote and be rewarded by the long awaited appointment of a Health Education Officer!

VISITS TO IMMIGRANTS

COUNTRY Where passport was issued		Number of Advice notes* received from ports and airports	Number of first success- ful visits paid to immi- grants
(a)	Commonwealth Countries		
(i)	Caribbean	8	2
(ii)	India	2	1
(iii)	Pakistan	11	10
(iv)	Other Asian	26	15
(v)	African	7	7
(vi)	Other	-	-
(b)	Non-commonwealth Countries		
(i)	European	-	-
(ii)	Other	1	-
(c)	Total	55	35

* Advice of arrival of immigrant

SECTION 29 – DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

SECTION 51 – MENTAL HEALTH

Under the Social Services Act 1970, our responsibilities were transferred to the Director of Social Services on 1st April, 1971.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases

Tuberculosis

Venereal Disease

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The accompanying tables give details of the notifications during the year. Comparisons with the previous year are:-

	1970	1971
Measles	1232	87
Dysentery	89	2
Acute Meningitis	3	5
Scarlet Fever	26	22
Food poisoning	26	16
Whooping Cough	1	26
Infective Jaundice	33	167
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-

Elsewhere in this Report I have commented on the need for more vigorous efforts to improve the measles vaccination rates in the town. Yet 1971 saw the lowest ever post-war total of measles notified — 87 cases. A low figure was anticipated in view of the two year cycle associated with measles and measles vaccination must be responsible in part for this figure. 1972 may well show a biennial rise and it remains to be seen how effective our measles vaccination has been.

In passing, it is interesting to note that since notification of measles was introduced on 15th November, 1939, the lowest recorded total was 20 in 1942, followed by 37 cases in 1944, and then by the 1971 figures. In contrast the highest number occurred in 1952, when 2403 cases were notified.

Infective hepatitis, high in 1970, was even more prevalent in 1971. The sporadic occurrences made real control impossible and we can count ourselves lucky the disease has remained relatively mild. The statistics are of course, only a rough indication of prevalence as notification is notoriously incomplete.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age	Pulmonary			All other forms			Total 1971			Total 1970
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Persons
- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5
35 - 45	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	3
45 - 55	3	-	3	-	1	1	3	1	4	2
55 - 65	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Totals	6	-	6	-	3	3	6	3	9	22

I am grateful to Dr. C. J. Stewart, Consultant Chest Physician for the following statistics on the general situation in Ipswich:-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis)

	Measles (ex-cluding Rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet fever		Acute Meningitis			Whooping Cough		Infective Jaundice	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Under 3 months	-	-	-	-
1 - year	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3 - months	-	-	-	-
2 - years	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	6 - months	-	3	-	-
3 - years	6	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	9 - months	2	-	-	-
4 - years	9	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1 - year	1	1	-	-
5 - 9 years	20	15	1	-	5	6	-	-	2 - 4 years	3	3	1	1
10 - 14 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5 - 9 years	3	6	21	2
15 - 24 years	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	10 - 14 years	2	1	39	17
25 - over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15 - 19 years	-	-	9	23
									20 - 24 years	-	-	6	13
									25 - 34 years	-	-	5	2
									35 - 44 years	-	-	2	6
									45 - 54 years	-	1	4	5
									55 - 64 years	-	-	3	2
									65 - 74 years	-	-	1	1
									75 and over	-	-	1	1
									Age unknown	-	-	1	-
Totals (all ages) 50	37	1	1	1	10	12	3	2					

	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory			
	M	W	Child	Total	M	W	Child	Total
No. of cases on register at 1st January, 1971	57	37	2	96	7	15	-	22
No added to register during year	4	-	-	4	-	3	-	3
Transfers in	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
No. of cases Recovered	10	10	-	20	3	5	-	8
removed from Died	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
register Others	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
No. of cases on register at 31st Dec. 1971	46	25	2	73	4	13	-	17

VENEREAL DISEASE

The number of Ipswich patients with sexually transmitted disease seen at the clinic was as follows:-

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Venereal Conditions	Total
1971	12	145	714	871
1970	20	117	530	667
1969	8	119	546	673
1968	12	135	401	553
1967	16	114	318	448

A further rise in these conditions can regrettably be expected until we revise our attitudes on sexual behaviour. Contact tracing is only partially effective, but of course the more effective it becomes, the more the figures of new patients will rise until greater overall control has been established.

Liaison with the clinic is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who makes a weekly visit. Her work includes the tracing of contacts of known cases of infection and persuading them to attend for examination and treatment; the follow up of cases who default; and the follow up of re-examination cases at the request of the Consultant Venereologist. The tracing of contacts is very often time consuming often yielding poor results, as information supplied is often scanty.

SECTION IV
MISCELLANEOUS

Meteorological Report

Registration of Nursing Homes

Medical Examination of Staff

Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations 1970

Fluoridation

Fifty Years Ago

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

As often happens over a whole year, contrasting weather sequences mostly cancelled each other out and - despite some interesting variations (including a very wet June and a dry and glorious Autumn) - 1971 was in total very close to normal as regards total rainfall, sunshine and average temperature.

January - after some very cold weather during the first week in which temperatures failed to exceed freezing-point (32 deg.F) on three successive days (with snow still lying from the preceding white Christmas) - was a generally mild month with a good deal of rain during the second half, measurable falls occurring on all but one of the last 16 days; while during this same period the screen temperature never once fell to freezing-point. In contrast, February was from the very first day a drier month than usual and certainly filled no dykes. Like January, it was generally mild and temperatures exceeded 50 deg.F on 7 days.

March came in more like a polar bear than a lion, with frequent snowfalls during the first week and a maximum temperature of only 32 deg.F on the 6th - a rather unusually low daytime reading for March. The last 11 days were, with one exception, dry and these rainless conditions lasted throughout most of April, the second half of which only produced 4 days of measurable rain, although two of these accounted for over an inch in total. Despite the dry conditions, a predominance of Northerly winds kept weather on the cool side (this persistent Northerly air-stream was a remarkable feature of 1971, lasting from the beginning of February up to the first half of July and particularly so from April onwards). The dry weather continued generally throughout May and well into June but, apart from three successive May days on which temperatures reached 74 deg.F., the weather remained (because of the Northerlies) on the cool side. Meanwhile, June after its dry start suddenly changed completely out of character and finished up the wettest month of the year with falls of half-an-inch or more on as many as five days.

During July the winds lost some of their bite and screen temperatures reached or exceeded 80 deg.F on four occasions. August was reasonably warm but rain fell on half the days; whereas the first 22 days of September were completely rainless. This dry spell developed into a splendid Autumn, lasting well into October - a memorable Autumn indeed; glorious, golden days; days for picking apples and lazing in the orchard. Not so, alas, November, which - though not quite beating June's total rainfall, did produce the highest number of rainy days in any one month. Snow and gales around the 19th - 24th added to the discomfort. The first week or so of December was both unusually mild and unusually dry - something of a meteorological freak for in winter one usually associates dry with cold, and wet with mild - and certainly not such a marked reversal. Colder weather set in during the last few days and some snow fell just after Christmas.

Rainy spells of 10 or more days' duration:-

14 days January 18th - 31st

10 days October 11th - 20th

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY 1971 - RUSHMERE ST. ANDREW, NEAR IPSWICH

Month	TEMPERATURES							RAINFALL							
	In Screen				On Grass			Total Ins.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours Ins.	No. of Rain Days	No. of Wet Days				
	Highest Maximum °F Date.	Lowest Minimum °F Date	Lowest Maximum °F Date	Highest Minimum °F Date	Lowest Minimum °F Date	No. of Ground Frosts									
Jan.	52	23rd	22	5th	30	5th	44	8th	18	5/6th	11	2.57	0.35	19	12
Feb.	52	3rd	29	16th	38	1st	41	9/13/ 25th	26	2nd/27th	11	0.91	0.25	11	7
Mar.	57	24th	25	5th	32	6th	45	25th	21	4/5th	16	1.66	0.39	15	9
Apr.	68	22nd	32	12/26th	45	5th	49	20th	28	26/30th	9	1.33	0.65	4	4
May	74	10/11/ 12th	34	3rd	51	25th	53	23rd/ 31st	30	1st/3rd	4	0.96	0.22	12	9
June	73	1st	45	12/15/29th	52	14th	56	26th	41	12th	—	3.47	0.83	14	8
July	83	11th	43	19th	61	28th	62	31st	40	17/18th	—	2.08	0.61	7	6
August	81	19th	48	17th	62	11th	61	10/19th	44	17th	—	1.73	0.43	15	12
Sept.	75	2nd/4th	41	16th	57	27th	57	9th	37	16th	—	1.39	0.59	6	5
Oct.	71	2nd	34	30th	48	13th	58	19th	30	15/30th	3	2.62	0.83	10	7
Nov.	62	1st/2nd	26	20th	34	20th	46	3rd/5th	21	20th	14	3.39	0.55	21	14
Dec.	58	21st	30	2nd	38	3rd/29th	47	21st/ 22nd	27	29th	7	1.09	0.26	9	6
Year	83	July 11th	22	Jan. 5th	30	Jan. 5th	62	July 31st	18	Jan 5/6th	75	23.20	0.83	143	99

Dry spells of 10 or more days' duration:-

23 days August 31st - September 22nd. (Absolute drought)

20 days March 27th - April 15th. (Absolute drought)

15 days October 21st - November 4th (Absolute drought)

12 days September 29th - October 10th

11 days April 25th - May 5th

10 days July 1st - 10th

The last ground frost of the Spring was on May 4th (31 deg.F)

The first ground frost of the Autumn was on October 15th (30 deg.F)

ALFRED G. GLENN, F.R.Met.Soc.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Homes first registered during the year	1
Homes on the register at the end of the year	3
Number of beds provided for:	
Maternity	-
Others	54 including 1 bed under Abortion Act 1967

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

848 medical questionnaires were completed during the year. Medical examinations were carried out on 195 persons.

MOTOR VEHICLES (Driving Licences) REGULATIONS 1970

No. of applications	84
No. granted	73
No. refused	11

The recent rules on epilepsy, and the advice by the Diabetic Association that diabetics should declare their disability, is leading to a considerable increase in this work which I do for both Ipswich and East Suffolk. The rules on epilepsy are far more sensible than they were, but involve considerable investigation in many cases. The well controlled epileptic or diabetic is in fact no danger on the roads. It is perhaps their misfortune to be identifiable, unlike the thoughtless and careless who are responsible for far more road accidents

FLUORIDATION

No action was taken during 1971.

50 YEARS AGO

1921 was census year and the population of the town was 79,371 an increase of 7.4% over the previous year, and incidentally the smallest percentage

increase since the first census in 1801.

It is significant that even in 1921 birth control was a subject for the annual report:

“There is no need for propaganda by Birth Control Enthusiasts. The knowledge of the fact that Birth Control is possible and of the methods whereby it can be secured has spread amongst the people, and will continue to spread and to be practised so long as the economic position renders it impossible to rear and educate children in a condition of comfort reasonable alike for parents and children.

This view of the case implies that voluntary limitation of the family will be most likely to be practised by that class of people who are possessed of forethought, and who desire to secure the best possible upbringing and education for the number of children for whom they are able to provide, and experience shows that this is precisely what does occur.

On the other hand it is a matter of common knowledge that the worst educated, the most thriftless, the least efficient, and the most shiftless, live in slumdom and propagate their species with apparent indifference as to how their families are to be reared and educated.”

By 1921 the fall in deaths from infectious disease was gathering speed and the death rate from tuberculosis for the first time was approaching one per thousand living - a figure we should regard as alarming today.

Cancer deaths showed a temporary fall too, only to resume their inexorable rise the following year.

Diarrhoea as a cause of death in young children was at an all time low level during the year, but diphtheria remained a problem. Today it would be remarkable if comments on deaths from these diseases were needed. That the infectious diseases are now of relatively little importance as causes of death is due in no small measure to the work of those, like Dr. Pringle, who 50 years ago were observing them, and repeating time and again advice on their prevention.

environmental health

1971

WATER SUPPLY

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied by the Ipswich Water Undertaking from their mains was 41,537. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 2,224,971,500 gallons compared with 2,161,058,018 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 63,913,482 gallons.

Throughout the year the supply of water to the County Borough of Ipswich was satisfactory as regard quality and quantity.

WHOLESOMENESS OF THE SUPPLY

The water supply for the Town is drawn from a number of boreholes and is held in storage reservoirs located in various places about the district. Regular chemical and bacteriological tests are undertaken by submissions to the Public Analyst of samples of the water before and after treatment. A typical example of a Certificate of the Public Analyst in respect of such samples is shown overleaf.

The results of the chemical examination shows the fluoride content to vary between 0.25 p.p.m. at Whitton to 0.35 p.p.m. in water drawn from the Waterworks Street borehole. The other two bores gave water containing 0.30 p.p.m. of fluoride.

Routine sampling of water as delivered from the taps in the various kinds of premises in Ipswich is undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors, to check the bacterial purity of the water. During the year, 112 consumer samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories who reported all the samples to be satisfactory.

To ensure that the wholesomeness of the water supply is safeguarded, it is a requirement that persons to be employed at the various pumping stations must be medically examined. The results of the examinations must be to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

It is also essential as an additional protective measure to check the bacterial quality of water carried in lengths of mains which are newly laid, before they are brought into service. In the event of an adverse report, the main is re-treated and resampled and is not brought into use until the water is shown to be bacteriologically safe. During the year, 5 new distribution mains were completed involving 1,640 yards and 1,427 yards of trunk mains were laid making a total of 3,067 yards.

I wish to record my thanks to the Water Engineer, Mr. P. Hothersall of the Ipswich County Borough Water Undertaking for providing much of the statistical information included in the foregoing paragraphs.

COPY
LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD LTD
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Eric C. Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C.
G.S. Meadows, M.Chem.A., M.Ph.A., F.R.I.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

CLARENCE HOUSE
6 CLARENCE ROAD
NORWICH NOR 29T
Telephone 0603/24555

Sample received 5th October, 1971 from Ipswich Corporation Water Undertaking
Marked as below.

18th October, 1971
Cert. No. Y.2277

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Fee: £18.30

Distinctive No. or Name	pH	Nitrogen			Chlorine as Chlorine	Hardness			Free Carbon Dioxide	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C 2 days	Probable No. per 100 ml.	
		Ammon- iacal	Nitrate	Nitrite		Total	Carbon- ate (Temp)	Non- Carbon- ate (Perm)			Presump- tive Coli- form Org	E. Coli Type 1
Raw Water, Waterworks St. Appearance:	7.1 Clear.	0.04 Deposit:	12 Nil.	Nil Colour:	162 Nil	445 Taste:	305 satisfactory.	140 Odour	45 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated Water, Spring Rd. Res. Appearance:	6.85 Clear.	0.02 Deposit:	6.0 Nil.	Nil Colour:	136 Nil	430 Taste:	300 satisfactory.	130 Odour	46 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Park Rd. Res. Treated Water Appearance:	7.2 Clear.	0.04 Deposit:	5.5 Nil.	Nil Colour:	56 Nil	875 Taste:	290 satisfactory	Odour	40 Nil	1	Nil	Nil

REMARKS

All three waters are of good organic quality and their bacteriological condition is excellent. In our opinion, these waters are suitable for drinking and general purposes.

Signed Eric C. Wood
For Lincolne Sutton and Wood Ltd

COMPLAINTS

The vital work of the Public Health Inspector's section is the regular and frequent visitation of all premises which are likely to give rise in one way or another to a risk to environmental health. Indeed, the axiom "Prevention is better than cure" could be said to be the motto under which the section should operate. In addition, the department received 3,852 complaints of all kinds, by telephone, letter or personal call at the office from members of the general public. This figure shows an increase on the number received during the previous year.

VISITS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

A total of 17,883 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the various enactments for which the department is responsible. An analysis of the different types of visits involved is set out in the appendix to the report. The diagram (page 70) shows these visits broadly divided into four categories, namely visits relating to housing, visits relating to food, visits concerning the enforcement of the provisions of the Public Health Acts and other enactments and finally, visits relating to noise, smoke abatement and water supplies.

These figures when reduced to percentages of the total visits made show a remarkable consistency. There was, however, an increase in the number of visits relating to noise and atmospheric pollution. The predominant number of visits made continued to be those concerning housing conditions.

HOUSING VISITS

Housing visits are made for a variety of reasons. The dominant type of visit made concerns the drainage of properties, followed by the examination of premises for disrepair. During the year, the flow of applications for Improvement Grants of various kinds, continued to increase and this entailed a large number of visits to such properties subject to an application for a Grant under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

A total of 264 visits were made to properties to investigate and deal with verminous or filthy conditions. Many of the conditions found were resolved by informal action, by the Inspector with the occupiers of the premises. In other cases, the task was more difficult and entailed the use of the "dirty gang" to cleanse the premises.

FOOD INSPECTION

Throughout the year, the section was actively engaged in the inspection of all types of premises in which food is handled in one way or another. This has resulted in a total of 524 such visits being made. During these visits, not only were defects drawn to the attention of the proprietors of the business but whenever possible, the opportunity was taken to continue the education of both the employers and employees in the principles of food hygiene. In some cases, the management were pleased to arrange lecture sessions, at which a Public Health Inspector was invited to talk to the staff as a whole upon the subject of Food Hygiene. In a few cases, the companies involved devised a series of training lectures for their staffs with the active co-operation of a

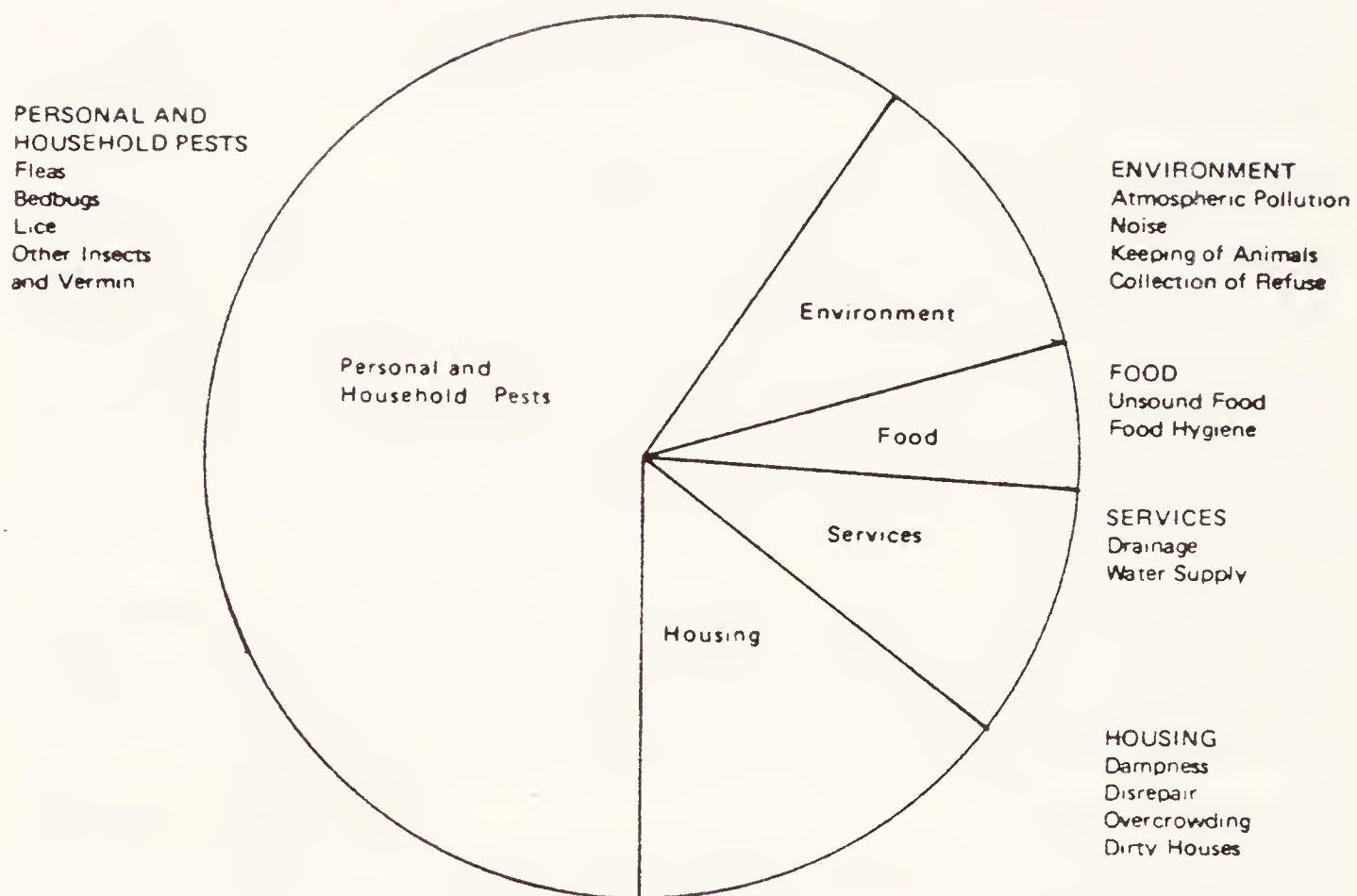
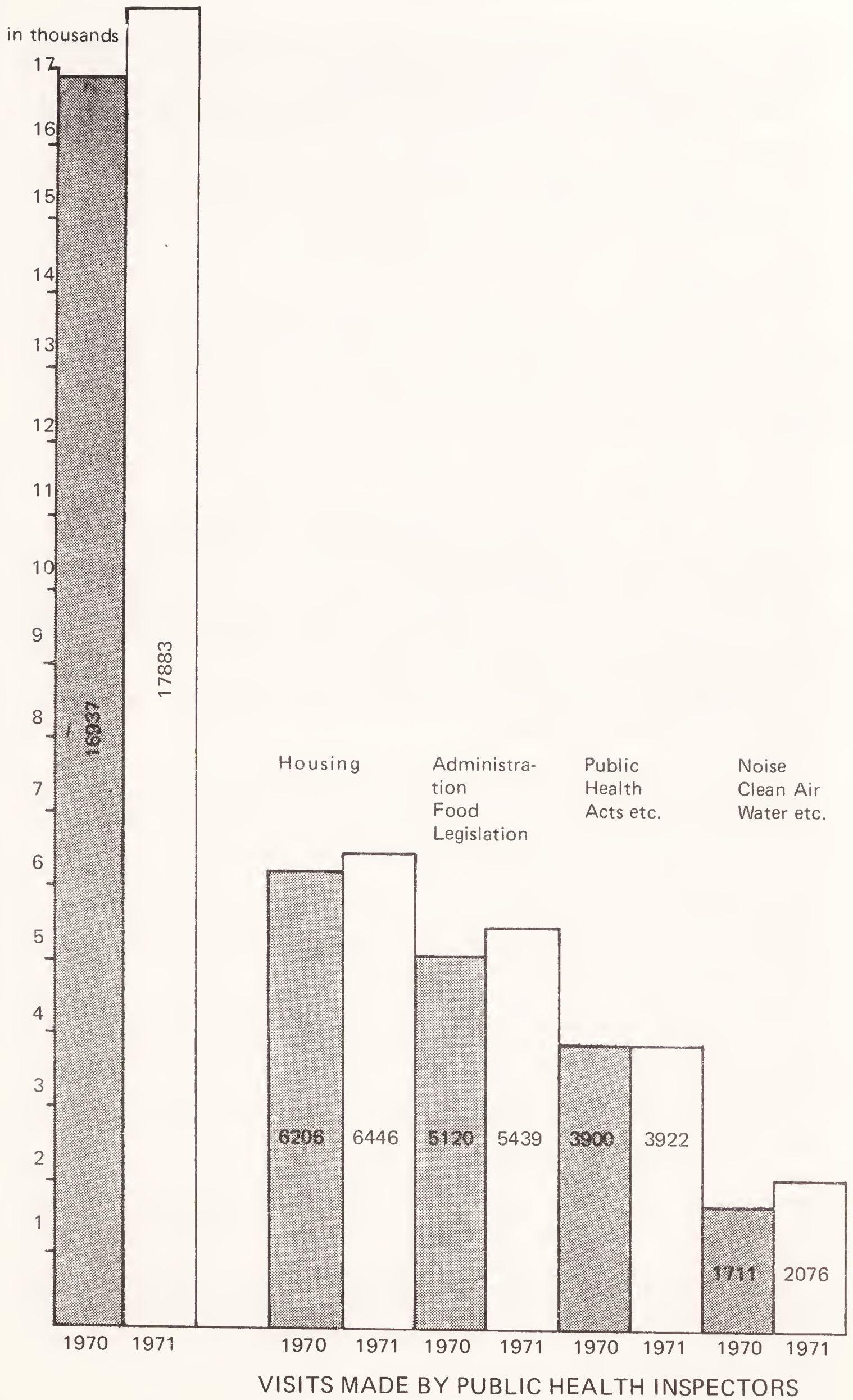


DIAGRAM SHOWING NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTORS SECTION

Divided into Five categories - Total number of complaints 3852



Public Health Inspector, who in some cases, gave all the lectures concerning the hygienic handling of food and its preparation.

There is no doubt that it is in this way that the standards of hygiene in the production and sale of food will be improved over a period of time. There are, however, recalcitrant cases from time to time which require more formal procedures to be adopted in order to get the proprietors or their employees to conform with the requirements of the regulations.

OTHER VISITS

The port of Ipswich continued to thrive and entailed a total of 988 visits being made by the Port Health Inspector concerning the routine inspection of vessels arriving in the port, the checking of their water supplies and the sampling and inspection of foodstuffs imported into this country by such vessels.

A total of 908 visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to premises in the town to investigate problems relating to rats and mice.

The visits made to the various premises shown in Appendix 1 brought a considerable number of defects to light and these were made the subject of 618 Notices of which 538 were complied with. The Notices served included 1,228 items concerning housing defects of various kinds, 303 items concerning contraventions found in food premises and 230 defects found under the Office, Shop and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

More detailed information concerning these repairs are to be found in the Appendix at the end of the report.

OFFICE, SHOP AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Five Inspectors are appointed under this Act and this has been done so that there is a reserve of Public Health Inspectors appointed in case of need.

In practice, two of these Inspectors have throughout the year, carried out the inspections as part of their duties.

During inspections the opportunity is taken to remind employers of their obligation to notify accidents, and it is further recommended that blank forms OSR 2 should be held in case of need.

There are about sixty lifts in the town to which the Regulations apply. Copies of reports of fifteen inspections were sent to the Council during the year indicating one instance where repairs were to be done immediately, and the others within a specified period.

It is the practice of Inspectors to ask for production of the last inspection report when lifts are found on premises.

It is clear that the Regulations are having a beneficial effect in ensuring that regular inspection of lifts is carried out and the request of Inspectors for production of the reports, helps in the promotion of safety awareness in management.

During a routine inspection a hand pallet lifting truck was found to have been made usable by means of string and rubber strip. When the firm's attention was drawn to this most unsatisfactory - and dangerous - state, it was replaced by a new truck.

The leaflet "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" (SHW 14) has been issued to premises found with such machines; it is intended that when the premises are revisited production of the leaflet will be requested - thus reminding employers of the need for care in the use of these machines.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There are now 12 sites within the County Borough which are licenced for caravans. Two of these sites are permanent and provide adequate facilities in accordance with the requirements of the Act for over 30 caravans. Two new licences were granted and one existing licence for an individual caravan was renewed. To ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with it is essential that the various sites are visited as frequently as possible. In this connection the Inspectors made 105 visits during the year.

An application was received and approved for a temporary caravan site for the use of the Gas Conversion Unit which was satisfactorily run during the period of its use and by the end of the year the licence had expired.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The number of Public Swimming Baths in use during the year was 4, there being two indoor and two outdoor baths. These are maintained by the Baths Superintendent's own staff, who also carry out routine testing of the water which is derived from the Town's water supply.

Periodical checks by the Public Health Inspectorate were also made at all of these baths on the chlorine residual and pH values, and 28 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Satisfactory results were reported in every case. There was a further increase in the number of schools operating their own pools and some are now equipped with heating to enable all the year round bathing to be available. A total of 25 schools have now been provided with swimming baths and each one was visited to check on the chlorine and pH levels and to obtain samples for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Of 80 samples submitted 20 involving 8 schools were found to be below the standard advised in Report No. 71 on the Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies issued by the then Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In all these cases the schools were revisited and advice given on the treatment required. The common faults were insufficient chlorination and high alkalinity. In one school the water was found to have been grossly over chlorinated in error.

The Public Analyst was also sent samples of the chemicals used by the schools to enable more precise information to be given to them where there was difficulty in restoring the pools to the standards advised, namely one part per million free chlorine and pH of 7.6.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Only one Registered Common Lodging House exists in the Town. The premises are owned by the Corporation and the Lodging House is managed and administered by the Salvation Army. The Hostel accommodates 67 men

and has been located at this site for many years.

The premises provide a very useful service to the community in affording shelter for "casuals" and for a needy section of the male population who can be described as "in-adequate" and need to be under some measure of sympathetic supervision.

The hostel is, however, old and it is not at all well suited structurally for its function in the present situation. There are many features of which the Committee are aware, which render the premises obsolete for present day needs.

Nevertheless, both the Salvation Army and the Council spent considerable sums during the year under review, on essential maintenance work. This work can do little to overcome the inherent short comings, which render the continued renewal of the licence a difficult matter. However, at the close of the year the whole problem was under active consideration by the Officers concerned.

During the course of the year the Lodging House was visited on 48 occasions when a routine inspection was carried out. Beds were inspected for evidence of vermin and as a result some lodgers were disinfested together with their beds, bedding and personal belongings.

Wherever a property is suspected of being used as a common Lodging House it is inspected to ascertain its use. Though a number of properties were inspected as a result of these suspicions, none of the properties were found to be used for this purpose.

HOUSING

The vast majority of properties which were scheduled by the Council as potentially unfit for human habitation, some years ago and therefore considered suitable for clearance under the provisions of the Housing Acts, have already been dealt with. A number of houses which are scheduled to be dealt with in the next 15 years however remain. There are, however, substantial numbers of perfectly fit properties which lack one or more of the amenities which are considered essential for tolerable living conditions in this day and age. Successive Governments have been aware of this problem and have by the improvement grants procedure of the Housing Acts tried in every way possible to encourage the improvement of these properties and thus prevent their steady decline over the years into a state of unfitness.

There is much work to be done in this particular field and the increase in the number of applications received together with the increase in the number of visits made to examine properties subject to such applications, shows the public interest in this method of preserving our housing stock and this interest must be continued to be fostered over the coming years.

During the year 3 small Clearance Areas were represented comprising 27 dwelling houses. Two of these areas were made the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders namely the Vernon Street and Handford Road Clearance Areas and Tuddenham Road area was made the subject of a Clearance Order. A further 33 properties were made the subject of Closing Orders under the Individual Unfit procedures of the Housing Acts. 16 houses subject to

Individual Unfit Orders were demolished during the year and one property was restored to fit condition and the Closing Order raised. In three cases the basement rooms of the larger type of older house, which were being used for human habitation were closed under this procedure.

The number of houses in multiple occupation visited during the year, though more than in the previous year was not sufficient by any means to ensure the safety of the occupants of all such premises in Ipswich. Again most of the initial visits were due to complaints received in the Department and after inspection the necessary Informal Notices were served in respect of contraventions found, including fire precautions. It is hoped that at such time as the necessary additional Inspectors are provided this duty can be undertaken on a comprehensive basis.

FOOD INSPECTION

MILK SAMPLES

During 1971 twenty-six samples of milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. Again, as in 1970, the majority of these failures came from milk samples obtained from the various vending machines scattered about the town.

The figure, however, is somewhat misleading due to our concentrating more (after last year's unsatisfactory results) on obtaining samples from vending machines. The samples obtained rose from 59, in 1970, to 101, in 1971, and the percentage of failures actually dropped from 37.3% to 19.8% of samples taken.

Although it improved, this position is still not satisfactory, as compared with the other retail outlets the sale of untreated milk from vending machines still leaves much to be desired.

BRUCELOSIS

During the year the only dairy in the Borough selling untreated milk ceased trading; this now leaves only the various vending machines operating in the Borough as purveyors of untreated milk. 17 samples of untreated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for Brucellosis; all of these samples proved negative.

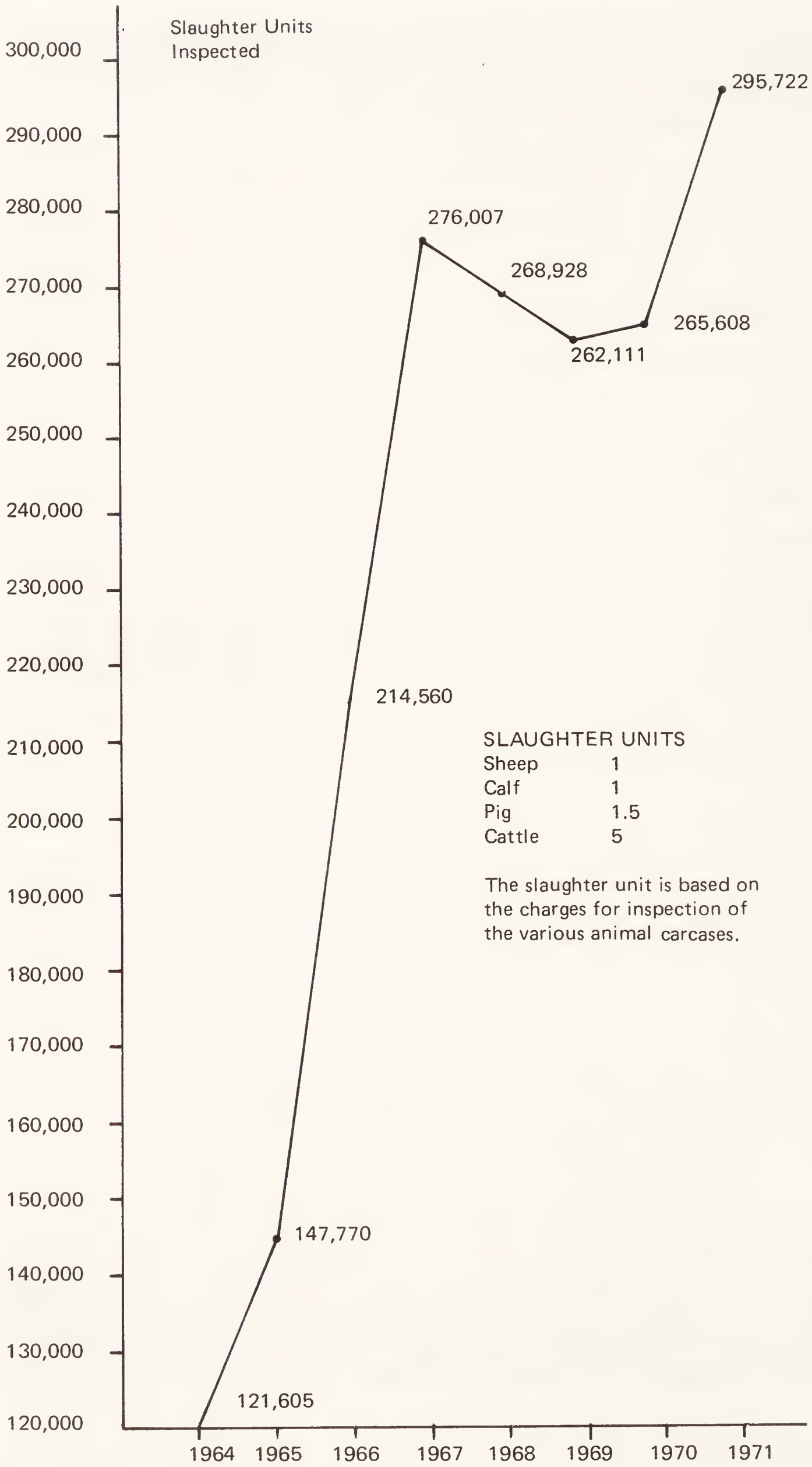
MEAT INSPECTION

During the year under review the inspection of all animals killed for human food in the three slaughterhouses within the Borough was achieved. In this Authority the maximum charge permitted by the Regulations is levied:-

Inspection of a Sheep, Lamb or Calf	4p
Inspection of a Pig	5p
Inspection of an adult Bovine	18p

These charges are related to the relative time taken in inspecting the carcasses at the Slaughterhouse. Thus sheep and calves are the equivalent of one unit, a pig 1.5 units and an adult bovine 5 units. The graph illustrates that the level of meat inspection in this Authority did not diminish during 1971.

The total charges made for this service to the managements of the three Slaughterhouses in the Borough for the year, was £8,109.



As a result of these inspections a total of 140 tons of meat was condemned being unfit for human consumption. Details of the condemnations made are given in Appendix 5.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

During the year 29 existing Slaughtermens Licences were renewed and two new licences were issued.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED OTHER THAN AT A SLAUGHTERHOUSE

A total of approximately 54 tons of other foodstuffs coming mainly from retail sources within the Borough was surrendered and condemned by the Inspectorate. Details of these foodstuffs and the amounts concerned are given in Appendix 5.

The grand total of foodstuffs surrendered for destruction from all sources during the year was approximately 193 tons. This shows an increase in the year of 3 tons in every 100 tons of food condemned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The routine sampling of food and drugs continued throughout the year. Table 'A' beneath gives details of the number of such samples procured and forwarded to the Public Analysts for examination. Table 'B' (also beneath) sets out details concerning those samples which the Public Analyst found to be in some manner unsatisfactory. The number of unsatisfactory samples constituted 8.0% of the total number of samples taken. This number of samples found unsatisfactory is a drop of nearly half on the figure of 1970 which we commented on then as being an all time high. Of the samples found to be unsatisfactory 41% were of foreign origin.

TABLE 'A'

Article	Samples Taken		Samples Genuine		Samples - Not Genuine	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Cream	23	1	23	-	-	1
Other Foods	2	248	-	228	2	19
Totals	25	249	23	228	2	20

TABLE 'B'

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Action Taken
6	Beef Curry with Rice	No indication on the label that the 'beef curry' component is dehydrated.	Manufacturer advised of findings and agrees change description of label
5	Beef Curry with Rice	as above	Manufacturer advised of findings and agrees to change description on label
1	Milk	Contains at least 8½% of added water	Consignment of milk from which sample taken destroyed by producer

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Action Taken
40	Cream Filled Chocolates	Contain sorbic acid, a forbidden preservative	Consignment re-exported to country of origin
39	Dandelion Coffee with Chicory	Heavily contaminated by sand and other foreign matter	Formal sample to be taken
69	Dandelion Coffee with Chicory	Grossly adulterated with foreign matter, mainly sand, fragments of brick, etc.	Legal proceedings instituted but when flaw found in sampling procedure abandoned. Another formal sample to be taken.
24	Saffron	No name in English on the label	Importer advised of findings. Requested to label in English
67	Oxo-flavoured Super Potato Crisps	No recognisable flavour other than that of the crisps themselves	Matter taken up with manufacturer who agreed to improve formula
82	Dandelion Coffee with Chicory	Grossly adulterated with foreign matter, mainly sand, fragments of brick and other inorganic matter	Legal proceedings instituted against packer. Plea of Guilty entered. Fined £ '20 and £10 costs.
102	Beer	Contains about 60% water	Legal proceedings considered but eventually not proceeded with due to illness of key witness
71	Pickled Mushrooms with Vegetables	Contains a fragment of ceramic material	Further samples reveal consignment satisfactory No further action
103	Groundnuts	Contained aflatoxin	Consignment seized and taken before Justice of Peace when condemned and order made to prevent use for human consumption
127	Corned Beef	Certain of the cans contained foreign bodies, including insects and insect fragments	All samples obtained from consignment of 3,677 cartons Ethiopian corned beef. Consignment was re-exported. Ministry informed and recognition of producing Establishment withdrawn.
126	Corned Beef	One of the cans contained the head of a fly	"
124	Corned Beef imported from Ethiopia	Contained a greenbottle	"

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Action Taken
122	Dog Fishes	Decomposed, unfit for consumption	Other fish in consignment examined and found to be fit
128	Guava Cheese (a thick-set jam)	Labelling irregularity	Enquiries reveal that there are no records of wholesaler or importer of this item
189	Pork Sausages	Contained SO ₂ without declaration	Matter taken up with retailer. Declaration now displayed
259	Weight Watchers Mackerel	Misleading label	Passed to Weights and Measures Dept. for action under Trade Description Act.
195	Appletree	Contained SO ₂ but not listed in ingredients	Formal sample taken. SO ₂ now shown as ingredient by manufacturer
176	Finest Marzipan	Sample slightly deficient in almond	Formal sample taken Found to be satisfactory

ICE CREAM

Retail and production samples of ice cream were obtained from shops, vehicles and manufacturer's premises during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. A total of 82 such samples were taken and the results of the Laboratory's examinations are as follows:-

Grade 1 - 32
 Grade 2 - 17
 Grade 3 - 23
 Grade 4 - 10

The threefold increase in the number of samples taken was due to investigation and further sampling involved as a result of obtaining poorly graded samples. One such incident proved most intractable as investigation could find no fault in the hygienic and cleansing procedure of the retailer, though producer samples taken of the same batch of ice cream were satisfactory. It was not until it was discovered that the retailer in question had acquired and was using a cheap lot of doubtful quality "sterilizing" agent did the sampling results improve. The use of this "sterilizing" agent was then abandoned.

In all cases where it was necessary to draw the attention of the retailer or producer to poorly graded samples, the matter was rectified by the investigation of procedures and the following of subsequent advice from the Inspector concerned.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

1,574 samples or specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory

for examination during the year. The table in Appendix 8 gives details of these specimens and samples and the results obtained after examination.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education activities of the section both in the daily work of the Inspectors and by lectures and talks upon the subject given to Clubs of all kinds, continued throughout the year. The age groups concerned in all these activities varied from teenagers to elderly pensioners.

Lectures were given at the Civic College upon the subject of food hygiene. These lectures were part of the syllabus for the Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in the subject. Sets of lectures were also given by the Public Health Inspectors to personnel of various companies engaged in the food trade either at their place of work or in the Town Hall.

70 such talks and lectures were given by Inspectors from this department during the year.

Requests have also been received from various Ladies Clubs for talks on other topics connected with the Inspectors work such as "the work of the Public Health Inspector", "noise abatement" and "pollution" and every request was met to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Though all these set lectures and talks have been undertaken the opportunity is not missed also to talk to workers at their places of work on the principles of hygiene particularly in the case of food handlers. No marked improvement can yet be claimed, but no doubt over the years, the community will reap the benefit of the section's activities at the present time.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As a result of a complaint to the department of a mouldy Pork Pie, an investigation of the hygienic precautions and stock rotation of a large chain store in the town which had sold the pie was carried out. During these investigations a delivery of large pork pies similar to the one which was the subject of complaint, was received from the manufacturers. The Inspector found the majority of these newly delivered pies to be affected with mould. After thorough investigation, legal proceedings were instituted against the Manufacturers and as a result the company was found guilty and fined a sum of £40 under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for selling food which was not of the quality demanded.

Another complaint concerned a loaf of bread in the crust of which a filter tip of a cigarette was embedded. The complainant brought the offending loaf to the Public Health Inspector's office and investigations were commenced. The loaf was produced in a local bakery, which appeared to be complying with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations but on further investigation, it was found that they did not take reasonable precautions to prevent such an incident occurring. The matter was therefore made the subject of legal proceedings. The defendant company pleaded "guilty" to the offence and were fined £20.

Another complaint received concerned a tin of "Dandelion Coffee with

Chicory", which in the complainant's opinion seemed to contain an excessive amount of grit. An informal sample of the coffee was purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the sample was seen to contain pieces of fine matter. The larger pieces were separated by sieving and were found to constitute 1.8% of the whole. They included small stone, pieces of shell, coal, and glass, one piece of metal, and the body of an insect.

The remainder of the sample was found to contain 20% of ash (inorganic matter) and 10.9% of acid-insoluble ash, chiefly sand. Roasted dandelion and chicory roots should contain the Analyst's opinion not more than 6% of ash and not more than 2% of acid-insoluble ash. In the Analyst's opinion therefore the sample was unfit for sale or consumption by reason of gross contamination with sand and other foreign matter.

In consequence of this report, a formal sample was obtained and again submitted to the Analyst who reported this sample to be equally seriously adulterated. His report was as follows:-

"The following foreign bodies were first found by inspection and removed - two small pieces of metal. several pieces of coal, pieces of stone, cement mortar and brick, three pieces of glass varying in size from 2 x 1mm to 6 x 4mm, pieces of egg shell, cockle shell, and tiny snail's shell and insect fragments. The total weight removed was 1.4 gms. The sample was then analysed and found to contain 18.1% of ash (inorganic matter), including 9.2% of ash insoluble in acid, which was mainly or wholly sand, small stones and fragments of brick."

It was therefore decided that legal proceedings should be taken against the Manufacturers who, at the hearing, pleaded guilty and were fined £20 with £10 advocate's fee.

Another case arose from the sale of a piece of liver paté which on opening by the purchaser was found to be affected by mould. The Inspector upon investigation of the case at the shop found more paté to be affected. He also found that no wash hand-basin was provided for the use of the staff, a supply of water was not laid on to the shop and no sink was provided for the washing of food.

As the matter had been the subject of notices and letters to the proprietors of the company, it was decided that the only way of dealing with the matter was to proceed against the proprietors of the business.

At the hearing in the Magistrates Court, all the offences were found proved and a fine of £50 was imposed in respect of the mouldy paté and £25 in respect of the three offences under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. The Court also awarded £14 advocate's fee and £3 for witnesses expenses. The works to remedy the defects were immediately put in hand and the premises now conform with the requirements of the Regulations.

An unusual set of proceedings arose in consequence of the formal sampling of a consignment of 7,880 bags of ground nuts, which were being imported from Europe through the Port of Ipswich. The samples were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that assuming the samples submitted were fairly representative of the bulk, the consignment was contaminated with Aflatoxin

to an extent which rendered it unfit for human consumption.

As it was known that similar consignments had been refused entry into other ports in the country, it was considered necessary to ensure that this particular consignment was disposed of, in such a way, as to render any possibility of the nuts being used for human food impossible. It was therefore decided to formally "seize" the consignment and proceed to obtain its condemnation by a Magistrate. The matter was duly heard and an order for the consignment's condemnation made. The order imposed the responsibility for the disposal of the consignment upon the Public Health Inspector and arrangements were made for their disposal to an Animal Feed Manufacturer, the goods being supervised by the Public Health Inspector both of this and the receiving Authority, to ensure the requirements of the order were not contravened.

Legal proceedings were also taken against a retail shop selling furniture and carpets under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 for keeping an open shop on Sundays in contravention of Section 47 of the Act. In the first case taken before the Magistrates in respect of five Sundays on which the shop had been found to be open, the company concerned pleaded guilty to all five charges and were fined £5 on each count. They were also ordered to pay an advocate's fee of £10. On the second occasion, the same firm pleaded guilty to a further nine outstanding charges of being open on Sundays and were fined £5 on each of the first six offences, as these were committed before the initial prosecution took place and £20 each in respect of the three cases which occurred after the first prosecution had taken place. They were also ordered to pay an advocate's fee of £10. In consequence of this action the company ceased the opening of their shop on Sundays.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the County Borough of Ipswich. Sales of dressed and undressed poultry of all kinds are, however, held at the local saleyard. All birds bought before being put into the sale are examined by a Public Health Inspector and any birds found to be unfit for human consumption are, of course, surrendered for destruction. For the purposes of inspecting poultry at these premises, forty-two visits were made during the year to the saleyard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

During the year, nine annual licences were issued to premises which were being used as pet shops. Forty-two visits were made to these premises in connection with the Act and no serious contraventions were found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Four samples of Fertilisers and four samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken from Manufacturers' premises within the Borough during 1971 and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination.

All the Fertiliser samples and three of the Feeding Stuff samples were found to be satisfactory, the stated particulars of composition being within the

limits of variation prescribed in the Regulations for Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. The remaining Feeding Stuff sample contained an excess of protein beyond the limits of variation by 1.75 per cent. The manufacturers were advised of this excess and undertook to investigate and rectify any errors found in their calculating and weighing procedures.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage and sewage disposal systems provided in the Borough did not give rise to any complaints to this Department during the year, apart from the normal complaints arising from minor blockages.

Measures to improve the standard effluent discharged into the River from the Cliff Quay Works in consequence of the Consultant's report, were under active consideration and culminated in the tendering for the work involved in the 1st Phase of the modification of the existing plant, to achieve an improved primary effluent. These works will include the provision of a pumping station, settlement tanks and a new outfall from the plant to the River.

The work involved in the provision of a sewerage scheme for the Westerfield Area of Ipswich was in progress during the year. When this project is completed a serious risk to Public Health will have been eliminated.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The number of complaints made during the year concerning rodent infestations are shown in the table beneath:-

	Business Premises	Private Premises	Local Authority Premises	Agricultural Premises	Total
RATS	119	789	54	nil	962
MICE	293	470	59	nil	822

The Council has a duty under the Act to inspect all premises in its area so that the premises are free of rodent infestations and if any infestations are found, to secure the treatment as may be necessary of the property.

The Public Health Inspectors made 888 visits and the Pest Operatives made 7,657 visits to premises in the Borough in accordance with the requirements of the Act. In consequence of these inspections 2,156 new infestations were found, investigated and treated. The normal treatment used to deal with infestations does not normally entail the recovery of rodent bodies. However, a total of 633 rat and 332 mice bodies were recovered during the year.

No evidence was found during the year of any Warfarin resistant rats in this area. Mice, however, continued to prove difficult to treat effectively with anti-coagulants and as in previous years, this entailed the use of well tried chemical poisons, trapping and the like.

Rats normally frequent the sewers and only migrate from the sewerage system into the drainage system of houses when the sewers become overcrowded. When the population is increasing in this way it is essential that

the female rat find some more secure place to have her young. If a defective drain is found the female will burrow into the surrounding earth and make her way towards the surface. In this way an infestation of all manner of premises commences. During the year the drainage systems of 55 premises were tested to ascertain if they were defective and thus giving rise to a rat infestation. The tests were carried out by Public Health Inspectors and where a system was shown to be defective the owner of the property was required to have the necessary repairs carried out.

A routine maintenance treatment of the Local Authority's sewers was carried out in the Autumn of 1971 which entailed the baiting of 2,142 man-holes and in 547 of these chambers "takes" were recorded.

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

The Department was called upon to treat a variety of household pests during the year, which entailed the treatment of 444 premises. Of this number 23 cases involved houses infested by bed bugs and the necessary treatment was carried out by Pest Control Operatives under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector. The treatment of the premises entailed the use of a liquid suspension of D.D.T.

WASPS NESTS

The Councils service for the destruction of wasps nests which is undertaken by the Pest Control Section dealt with 504 nests during the season in 1971.

PIGEONS IN PUBLIC PLACES

The Public Health Act, 1961 provides for the reduction in the number of Feral Pigeons in a Local Authority's area. Measures to reduce the number of pigeons in the centre of Ipswich were continued by trapping. 99 pigeons were caught and humanely destroyed during 1971.

COCKROACHES AND OTHER INSECT PESTS

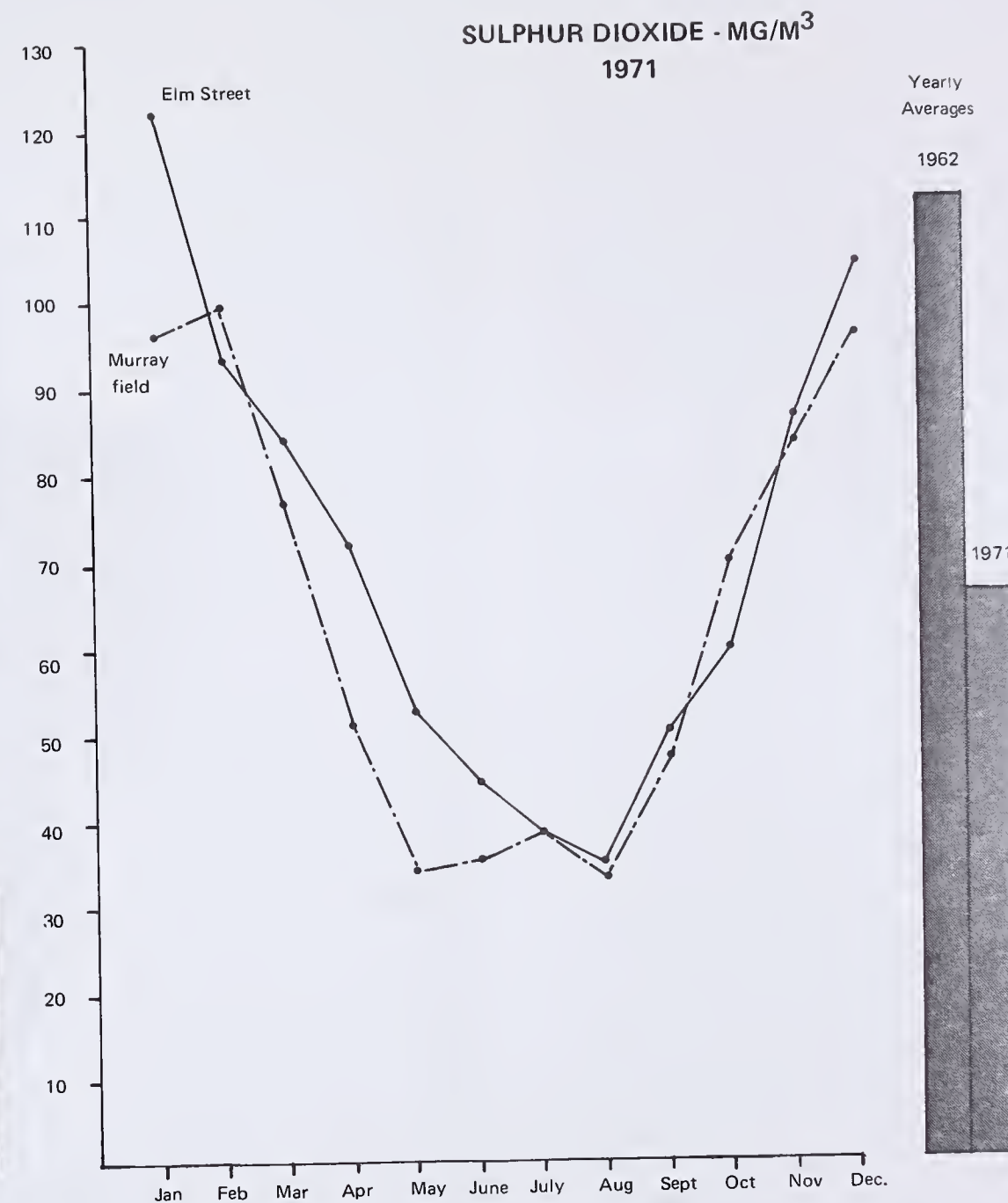
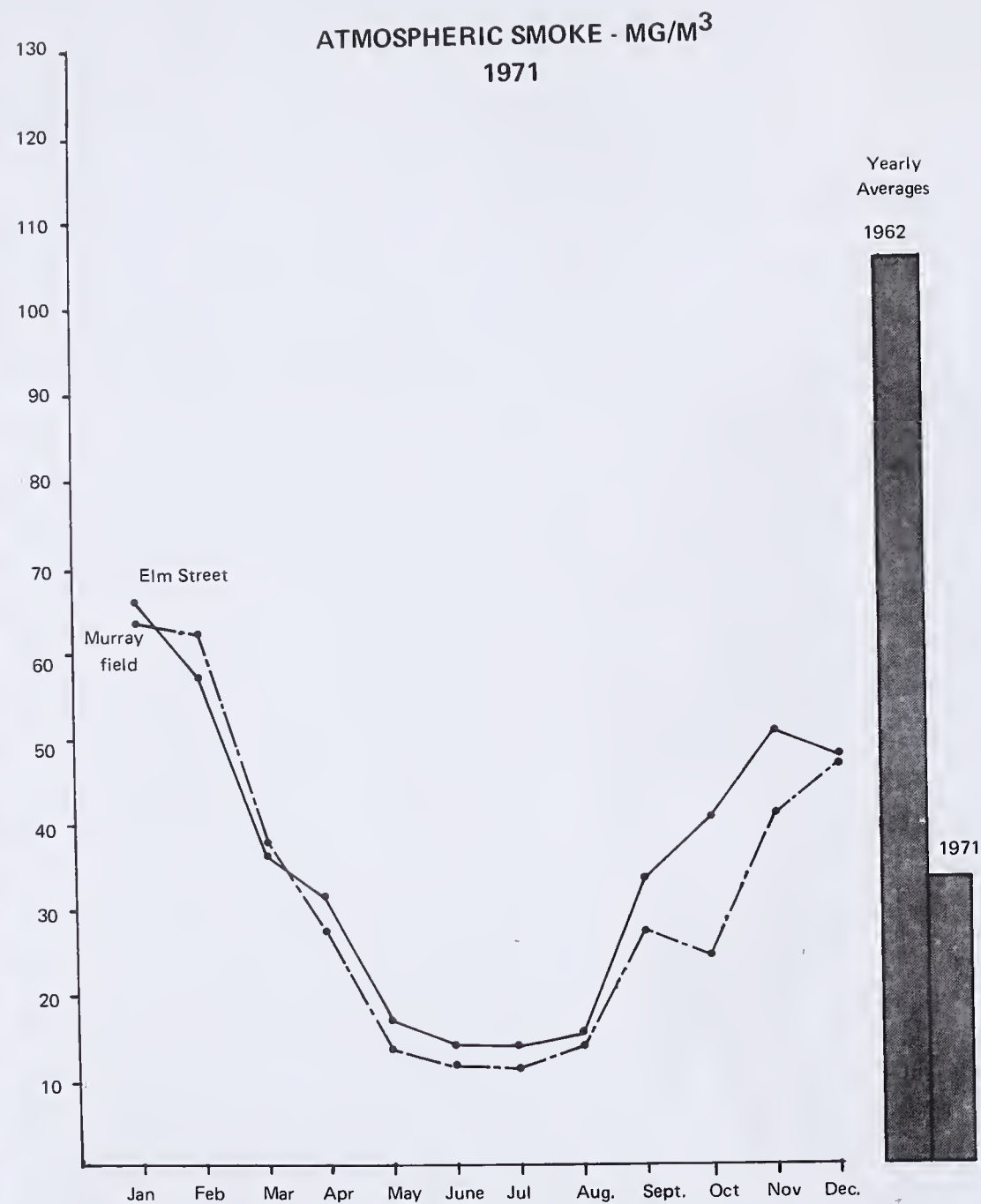
During the year 179 premises were treated for the eradication of cockroaches and various other insects.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements continued to be made from the two Stations situated at the Health Department in Elm Street and at Murrayfield Junior School in Nacton Road. The number of visits involved was 537.

The two graphs show the concentration of smoke and sulphur recorded in the Town for the year, and the results indicate that the levels in Ipswich compare favourably with many other towns. Since domestic smoke is acknowledged to be the major contributor to atmospheric pollution, as it is emitted at low level and the ordinary household fire grate is an inefficient use of fuel any major reduction in the recorded levels will depend on progress in the conversion of houses to burn smokeless fuels. New houses, of course, are required to provide these facilities and most specifications for new houses



now include the installation of central heating systems using one or other of these fuels.

COMPLAINTS, CLEAN AIR ACTS

116 visits were made as a result of complaints received from members of the public. The complaints were mainly concerned with garden bonfires, the burning of trade refuse, smuts from oil-fired plant, dust from the manufacture of road making materials, and fumes from engineering works.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

During the year 73 smoke observations were made and there were 63 visits to factories.

3 notices were served during the year and all were complied with.

SUMMARY OF VISITS

Atmospheric pollution	537
Smoke observations	73
Complaints	116
Factories	63

Total	789

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

During 1971 a total of 28 complaints concerning noise were received and investigated. These investigations entailed 162 visits to ascertain whether or not the noise being emitted was a nuisance and what action would be justified to reduce or remedy it.

LAND CHARGES ACT

During the year 4,011 enquiries were made under this Act.

EXAMINATION OF PLANS

The Borough Surveyor send copies of plans to the Public Health Department where it is considered that the matters included in the plan concern matters which are affected by legislation administered by the Department.

In 363 cases plans were sent to the Department and observations concerning them were made. These comments were conveyed by the Borough Surveyor's Department to the person submitting the plans for approval.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Prior to the 1st September, 1971, all Regulations and requirements under the above enactments were administered by the Suffolk Constabulary.

On the 1st September, 1971, the administration of the above Acts was transferred to the Ipswich Borough Council and a full-time Inspector was appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, Section 64, to carry out the duties prescribed in the Act.

The Inspector commenced duties on the 13th December, 1971. From that date to the end of the year no cases of Anthrax, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever or Foot

and Mouth Disease occurred within the Borough.

Regular visits were made to the three Livestock Markets and licensing of pigs under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959 carried out and checks on the cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles under the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931 (and Amendment Orders of 1939 and 1947), have been made.

Pig keepers, Boilers of Swill and other stock keepers have been visited and where appropriate, necessary record books kept under the Movement of Animals (Records) Order 1960 supplied.

APPENDIX 1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

Analysis of Inspections

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Houses for detailed inspection	421
Houses for overcrowding	82
Houses for nuisances	468
Houses for disrepair	1134
Houses for verminous or filthy condition	268
Houses for drainage	1780
Houses for disrepair certificates	129
Houses for Improvement Grants	1084
Caravans and temporary dwellings	107
Common Lodging Houses	48
Houses let in multiple occupation	229
Houses measured for permitted number	1
Miscellaneous Visits	695
Total Inspections Housing Conditions	6446

FOOD

Visits to investigate food complaints	29
Poultry Inspection	42
Slaughterhouses	1844
Butchers Shops	289
Dairies and Shops selling milk	527
Bakehouses	68
Ice Cream Premises	141
Fried Fish Premises	42
Other Fish Premises	37
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, Canteens	524
Food Hawkers, Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles	169
Wholesale Food Premises	907
Supermarkets, Multiple Stores and Miscellaneous Food Premises	445
Green Grocers Shops	37
Grocers Shops	155
Licensed Premises	71
Food Inspections at Public Health Dept.	112
Total Inspections with reference to Food	5439
Visits to investigate disease of animals	21
Visits to investigate infectious disease	810

MISCELLANEOUS

Factories Act -	Power Factories	13
	Non-Power Factories	2
	Outworkers	2
	Sanitary Acc. Regs.	5

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	765
Offensive Trades	7
Shops Act	280
Schools	32
Rodent Control	908
Pet Animals Act and Animal Boarding Establishments	43
Hospitals	11
Accumulation of Refuse	329
Refuse Tips	12
Hairdressing Premises	48
Fertiliser & Feeding Stuffs Act	15
Health Education (Lectures etc.)	70
Port Health	988
Public Conveniences	10
Miscellaneous Visits	382
Total Miscellaneous Inspections	3900
 CLEAN AIR	
Atmospheric Pollution	537
Smoke Observations	73
Complaints	116
Factories	63
Total Clean Air Act Inspections	789
 NOISE	
Visits to complaints	112
Visits during which readings taken	50
Total inspections Noise Abatement	162
 Water Supplies - Drinking	167
Water Supplies - Swimming	125
Total Water Supplies Inspections	292
 OTHER INSPECTIONS	
Visits for licensing under various miscellaneous Acts	2

TOTAL	17883

ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT

DRAINAGE

Drains smoke tested	161
Drains unblocked and cleansed	257
Drains repaired	62
Inspection chambers repaired	12
New gullies provided	8
Total drainage works	500

HOUSES

New water closet pans fixed	18
New flushing apparatus to water closet	8
Flushing apparatus to water closet repaired	10
Water closet seats fixed	4
Flush pipe joints repaired	3
Roof repaired	60
Chimney stack repaired	17
Roof gutters repaired or renewed	22
Eaves gutters/rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	63
Brickwork re-pointed	29
Dampness otherwise remedied	20
Wall cement rendered	15
Floors repaired	35
Ceiling plaster repaired	31
Wall plaster repaired	51
Firegrates repaired	8
Sashcords renewed	17
Windows repaired or renewed	66
Doors repaired	29
Dustbins provided	8
New sink waste pipes fixed	10
New sink waste pipes repaired	7
Miscellaneous works	36
Total works carried out to houses	567

FOOD PREMISES

Walls, ceiling, floors, repaired	35
Walls, ceiling, floors, redecorated	58
Washing facilities provided	21
Water closets repaired or reconstructed	7
Dustbin provided	182
Total work on Food Premises	303

MISCELLANEOUS

Artificial Lighting to Sanitary Conveniences	1
Walls, etc. cleaned and redecorated	19
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	45
Dirty persons cleansed	1
Premises treated for insect infestations	80
Miscellaneous works carried out	26
Total works carried out	172

PROGRESS OF NOTICES

Informal Notices Served	516
Informal Notices Abated	538
Statutory Notices Served	102
Statutory Notices Abated	104

OTHER WORK

FOOD PREMISES

Yards cleansed	1
New Preparation Table Tops provided	3
Hot Water provided to sinks	10
Paper Towels provided	3
Sanitary Accommodation repaired	18
Repairs to Food Room Floors	1

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Fire escapes provided	3
Self closing doors provided	2
Staircases repaired	1
Food stores provided	3
Drains sealed	23

APPENDIX 2

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

No. of newly registered premises	113
No. of premises in respect of which general inspections were made	98
No. of visits made to registered premises	765
At the close of the year the number of premises registered under the Act	
were as follows :-	
Offices	449
Retail Shops	633
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	60
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	78
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil

	1220

ACCIDENTS

The number of accidents officially notified during 1971 was 35.

Reported accidents in 1971 analysed by workplace and sex - adults and young persons

Class of Workplace	Adults (18 & over)		Young Persons (under 18)		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	
Offices	5	1	-	-	6
Retail Shops	6	11	-	4	21
Wholesale Depts./Warehouses	2	-	-	-	2
Catering Establishments open to Public	-	4	-	2	6
Canteens	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	16	-	6	35

Reported accidents in 1971 by primary cause; and age and sex

Primary Cause	Adults (18 & over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	
MACHINERY					
Power driven machinery or relevant part in motion	-	-	-	1	1
TRANSPORT					
Vehicle in motion not moved by power	-	-	-	1	1
Vehicle stationary	1	-	-	-	1
HAND TOOLS	1	1	-	-	2
FALLS OF PERSONS					
On or from fixed stairs	1	2	-	2	5
Other falls from 1 level to another	1	1	-	-	2
Falls on the same level	1	4	-	-	5
STEPPING ON OR STRIKING AGAINST OBJECT OR PERSON	1	2	-	-	3
HANDLING GOODS	5	2	-	1	8
STRUCK BY FALLING OBJECT	1	1	-	-	2
NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	1	3	-	1	5
TOTALS	13	16	-	6	35

Reported accidents in 1971 by nature of injury; and age and sex

Nature of Injury	Adults (18 & over)		Young Persons (under 18)		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	
Fractures and Dislocations	-	4	-	-	4
Sprains and Strains	8	3	-	2	13
Open Wounds and Surface Injury	3	3	-	3	9
Bruising, Crushing and Concussion	2	5	-	-	7
Burns	-	-	-	1	1
Multiple Injuries of a Different Nature	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	13	16	-	6	35

Reported accidents in 1971 by site of injury and nature of injury

Site of Injury	Nature of Injury					
	Fractures & Dislocations	Sprains and Strains	Open Wounds and Surface Injury	Bruising, Crushing and Concussion	Burns	Multiple Injuries of a Different Nature
HEAD						
Scalp	-	-	1	-	-	-
TRUNK INCLUDING NECK:						
Back	-	7	-	-	1	-
Other	-	1	1	-	-	-
UPPER LIMB:						
Hand Alone	1	-	5	2	-	-
Other	3	1	-	1	-	-
LOWER LIMB:						
Foot	-	1	-	2	-	-
Lower Leg and/or Ankle Only	-	3	1	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1
OTHER	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	4	13	9	7	1	1

CONTRAVENTIONS:

The number of verbal or written intimations issued for contraventions of the Act during 1971 was 101.

Analysis of contraventions found during 1971 was as follows:-

Section 4	Cleanliness	4
Section 6	Temperature	24
Section 7	Ventilation	7
Section 8	Lighting	3
Section 9	Sanitary Conveniences	11
Section 10	Washing Facilities	8
Section 11	Supply of Drinking Water	1
Section 16	Floors, Passages, Stairs	13
Section 17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	1
	Disrepair of a Lifting Truck	1
Section 24	First Aid	22

OTHER MATTERS

Section 50	Absence of Abstract (information to employees)	58
Section 20	Adverse reports on lifts	15

During the year 1971, contraventions were remedied at 91 premises for which previous intimations had been given, and in order to comply, the following items were provided or works carried out:-

CLEANLINESS	
Rooms cleansed	10
OVERCROWDING:	
No. of cases where overcrowding abated	2
TEMPERATURE:	
Thermometers provided	13
Inadequate heating improved	2
VENTILATION	
Improved	5
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:	
Compartments cleansed and/or redecorated	3
New water closets provided	3
Water closets reconstructed	2
Not marked for sex	2
Ventilation improved	2
Repairs to fittings	3
Artificial light provided	2
WASHING FACILITIES	
Running hot water provided	7
New wash hand basins provided	5
Repairs to washing facilities	1
Water to washing facilities re-instated	3
SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER	
Supply improved	1
STAIRS, FLOORS, PASSAGES, OPENINGS	
Unfenced floor openings dealt with	4
Handrails provided to staircases	7
Passages/Stairs cleansed	1
Lighting to stairs improved	1
Floors - repaired/renewed/recovered	6
FENCING OF MACHINERY	
Guillotines guarded	1
HOISTS AND LIFTS	
Various repairs	2
Lift doors re-instated	1
FIRST AID	
First Aid boxes provided or replenished	12
INFORMATION TO EMPLOYEES	
Abstract of the Act provided	60

APPENDIX 3

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the Rent Act, 1957	4032
	(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	4657
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	421
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	491
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	32
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	310

2. REMEDY OF DEFECT DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	201
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3. HOUSING ACT, 1936 PART IV. OVERCROWDING

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	13
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	78
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	14
(c)		Number of cases rehoused during the year	9
(d)		Number of persons concerned	57

4. CLEARANCE AREAS

Housing Act 1957 Section 42

	No. of Premises	No. of Occupants
Vernon Street (1 and 2) Compulsory Purchase Order 1971	17	59
Handford Road Compulsory Purchase Order 1971	6	15
Tuddenham Road (1-4 Halfway Cottis) Clearance Order 1971	4	7
	----- 27	----- 81

5. OTHER UNFIT HOUSES

(a) Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

(i) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal
procedure under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957 16

(ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given
by the owners under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 -

(iii) Parts of buildings closed under section 18,
Housing Act, 1957 3

(b) Housing Acts, 1949 and 1957

Closing Orders made under Section 17(1) of the
Housing Act, 1957 33

(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act,
1953 and Housing Act, 1957 -

Closing Orders made under Sections 17(3) and 26
of Housing Act, 1957 Nil

(d) Housing Act 1957

Closing Orders determined under Section 27 1

6. HOUSING ACT 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 1084 visits were made to 522 premises for inspections with
reference to applications for improvement grants.

7. DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES

Rent Act, 1957

During the year 7 applications for Disrepair Certificates were received. 5
certificates were issued and also 3 undertakings to carry out work were
accepted.

APPENDIX 4

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

I. MILK SUPPLIES

(a)	Inspections of Dairies under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	
	No. of Dairies Registered	3
	No. of Distributors Registered	208
	No. of Visits to Dairies and Shops selling milk	527
(b)	Bacteriological Examination of Milk	
	No. of School Milk samples taken	45
	No. of Designated Milk samples taken	380
(c)	The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963	
	No. of Dealers (Pasteurisers) licences operative in 1971	2
	No. of Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences issued in 1971	2
	No. of Dealers Licences for 'Pasteurised' Milk operative in 1971	180
	No. of Dealers Licences for 'Pasteurised' Milk issued in 1971	180
	No. of Dealers Licences for 'Untreated' Milk operative in 1971	13
	No. of Dealers Licences for 'Untreated' milk issued in 1971	13
	No. of dealers Licences for 'Sterilised' milk operative in 1971	58
	No. of Dealers Licences for sterilised milk issued in 1971	58
	No. of Dealers Licences for 'Ultra Heat Treated' milk operative in 1971	61
	No. of Dealers Licences for 'Ultra Heat Treated' milk issued in 1971	61

APPENDIX 5

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part					
	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	13103	1734	224	4490	144519
Number inspected	13103	1734	224	4490	144519
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerchi. Whole carcasses condemned	17	4	13	54	767
Part carcasses condemned	3115	765	67	266	46094
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerchi	24.83	68.45	35.71	7.13	32.42
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	11
Part carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	9075
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	6.28
Cysticerchi Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Each of the 12 carcasses affected by Cysticerchi Bovis was treated by cold storage for 21 days before release for consumption.

The total number of carcasses examined as shown in the above table was 164,070. This shows an increase of 21,429 on last year.

Three private slaughter-houses were licensed during 1971.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

The Public Health Inspectors were able to comply fully with the Regulations and 100% inspection was carried out.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:-

BEASTS	Number	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carcases	20	3	12	0	25
Part Carcases	23	-	16	0	25
Trimnings	52	-	4	0	27
Heads	55	-	13	2	9
Tongues	22	-	-	2	17
Lungs	641	2	19	3	0
Livers	3245	17	0	2	7
Hearts	75	-	3	-	1
Skirts	35	-	-	2	25
Mesenteries	12	-	-	1	16
Spleens	32	-	-	1	25
Kidneys	45	-	1	2	9
Stomachs and Intestines	3	-	-	1	26
Total		25	13	3	16
CALVES					
Carcases	14	-	13	1	23
Part Carcases	4	-	2	2	4
Lungs	57	-	3	1	2
Livers	9	-	-	2	15
Kidneys	18	-	-	1	8
Stomachs and Intestines	2	-	-	-	6
Plucks	-	-	-	-	-
Hearts	3	-	-	-	4
Total		1	0	1	6
SHEEP					
Carcases	54	-	17	1	8
Part Carcases	4	-	-	-	21
Trimnings	5	-	-	-	15
Lungs	184	-	1	2	9
Livers	105	-	2	0	13
Plucks	-	-	-	-	-
Hearts	35	-	-	-	24
Total		1	1	2	6
PIGS					
Carcases	817	50	11	3	6
Part Carcases	1168	5	14	3	4
Trimnings	2679	4	3	2	7
Heads	4746	16	5	0	3
Lungs	10576	4	15	3	23
Hearts	2276	-	7	3	10
Livers	6416	8	2	2	12
Mesenteries	3795	-	19	0	5
Kidneys	6885	-	17	1	10
Flare Fat	6722	5	6	3	10
Stomachs and Intestines	4260	-	19	3	14
Plucks	8859	14	4	0	45
Total		112	8	3	7
Grand Total		140	4	2	7

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS - 1971

1. TINNED/BOTTLED FOODSTUFFS	Items	Tons	Cwt	Qtrs	Lbs
Baby Foods	8	-	-	-	3
Fish and Fish Products	380	-	1	2	9
Fruit and Fruit Extracts	11145	10	6	0	16
Jams and Preserves	113	-	1	2	19
Meat and Meat Products	1103	1	0	0	3
Milk and Milk Products	237	-	2	2	19
Puddings	141	-	1	0	9
Soups	369	-	2	1	8
Vegetables	34951	25	16	3	5
Prepared Meals	2	-	-	-	2
Beverages	11	-	-	-	11
Poultry (Whole)	1	-	-	-	3
Poultry (Pieces)	409	-	1	2	13
<hr/>					
	Total	38	4	0	8
2. FROZEN FOODSTUFFS					
Cakes, Pastries, Baking Products	681		2	3	7
Fish and Fish Products	3557		14	3	15
Fruit and Fruit Juices	148	-	-	2	17
Ice Cream, Mousse, etc.	4851		12	0	8
Meat and Meat Products	3829		18	3	0
Milk and Milk Products	47				15
Poultry (Whole)	64		2	0	11
Poultry (Pieces)	521		3	0	5
Prepared Meals	447		2	9	25
Vegetables	2680		14	0	17
<hr/>					
	Total	3	11	1	8
3. MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS					
Biscuits, Cakes, Bakery Products	361		13	3	16
Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fats and Oil	8				8
Cereal and Cereal Products	300		2	3	14
Cheese	3				2½
Confectionery	14		5	2	20
Eggs	4305	1	0	1	21
Fish/Shell Fish (Fresh)		-	-	-	-
Fruit	668	7	8	2	7
Meat (Fresh)	117		10	2	9
Meat & Meat Products (Cooked)	75		5	3	19
Milk (Fresh)	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Products	7		3	2	-
Poultry)(Fresh)	44		1	2	20
Sauces, Pickles, Spices	39			2	17
Sugar	6		2	1	-
Vegetables (Cauliflowers)			12	3	12
Imported Ox Kidneys	203		1	-	8
Sausages	1150		1	0	3
Crisps	630			2	19
Wine (2 Hogs Heads)			12	1	8
Rabbits	6				13
<hr/>					
	Total	11	11	1	8

APPENDIX 6

TABLE 'A'

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH
(all comply with Secs. 16 and 19 of Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regulations 1960)

RETAIL	
Butchers	89
Bakers and Confectioners	48
Grocers	163
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	66
Sweets and Mixed	79
Fish Shops (all types)	64
(Frying carried out at premises)	51
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	77
Licensed Premises, Hotels etc.	129
WHOLESALE ONLY	
Butchers	5
Butchers Supplies (Sausage meats, etc.)	2
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	7
Grocers	7
Fish	1
Sweets	2
Ice-cream	5
MANUFACTURER ONLY	
Ice-cream	1
Brewers	1

TABLE 'B'

FOOD PREMISES ETC

The following table shows the number of registered food premises, etc. in the Borough and the number of inspections carried out in connection therewith.

Type of Registration		No. Of Premises	No. of Inspections
(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955			
(i)	Preparation or manufacture of potted, pickled or preserved food.	95	} 289
(ii)	Preparation or manufacture of sausages	88	
(iii)	Manufacture, Storage or sale of ice cream	1	60
(iv)	Wholesale Storage and sale of ice cream	4	} 141
(v)	Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of ice cream	2	
(vi)	Retail Sale and Storage of ice cream	419	
(vii)	Boiling Shellfish	19	2

Continuation of Food Premises Type of Registration	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
(b) Ipswich Corporation Act, 1948		
(i) Hawkers of Food - Section 126	47	123
(ii) Vendors of Shellfish - Section 127	23	5
(c) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949		
(i) Distributors; and Shops selling milk	208	} 527
(ii) Dairies	3	

APPENDIX 7

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

(a) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	2	Nil	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	467	18	1	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	-	Nil	-
TOTALS	473	20	1	-

(b) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of Cases				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-

Continuation of Cases in which defects were found

Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Outworkers Premises

6 visits were made to outworkers premises during the year

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)	No. of cases default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	128	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(d) Factory Canteens

12 visits made to factory canteens during 1971.

APPENDIX 8

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES AND SPECIMENS

Raw Milk

Number of Samples taken	110
Methylene Blue Test Satisfactory	85
Void	3
Fail	21
Brucella Ring Test Satisfactory	17
Antibiotics Test Satisfy	4

U.H.T. Milk

Number of Samples taken	8
Culture Test Satisfactory	8

Pasteurised Milk

Number of Samples taken	261
Methylene Blue Test Satisfactory	244
Void	12
Fail	5
Phosphatase Test Satisfactory	261

Sterilised Milk

Number of Samples taken	1
Turbidity Test Satisfactory	1

School Milks

Number of School Milk Samples taken	45
Methylene Blue Test Satisfactory	45
Phosphatase Test Satisfactory	45

Ice Cream Samples

Number of Samples taken					82
Results	Grade 1	2	3	4	
	32	17	23	10	

FOOD SAMPLES

Meat Products

Number of Samples taken	354
Satisfactory	334
Unsatisfactory	20

Egg Products

Number of Samples taken	128
Satisfactory	61
Unsatisfactory	67

Swabs from Food Premises

Number taken	142
Satisfactory	142

Miscellaneous

Fish	10
Fruit and Vegetables	9
Cream and Milk Products	9
Dried Milk	17
Pet Food	3
Other Products	3
Satisfactory	50
Unsatisfactory (Fish sample)	1

Pig's Ceacum Swabs

Number taken	88
Satisfactory	87
Unsatisfactory	1

Pig's Mesenteric Swabs

Number taken	88
Satisfactory	87
Unsatisfactory	1

Animal Feeding Stuffs		Sewer Swabs	
Number of Samples taken	156	Number taken	60
Satisfactory	152	Satisfactory	49
Unsatisfactory	4	Unsatisfactory	10
		Lost	1

O. C. Williams,
Chief Public Health Inspector

port
health

1971

SECTION 1

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments
B. A. Smith	Port Medical Officer	1.1.67	M.B.,B.S., M.F.C.M.,D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
R. M. Badminton	Deputy Port Medical Officer	Commenced. 11.1.71	M.B.Ch.B., M.F.C.M.,D.P.H., D.A.,D.Obs. R.C.O.G.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
J. D. Halford	Assistant Port Medical Officer (part time)	21.5.69	M.B.,Ch.B.Ed. R.C.O.G.	
A.J.C. Hyde	Assistant Port Medical Officer (part time)	21.5.69	M.B.,B.S.,D.Obst.,	
O. C. Williams	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.7.69	Certificates of R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector, as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and as a Smoke Inspector	Chief Public Health Inspector
J. E. Johnstone	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1.7.69	D.M.A., Certificates of R.S.H'S. as a Sanitary Inspector, an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and as a Smoke Inspector	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
D.A. Bloomfield	Port Health Inspector	14.10.69	Diploma of P.H.I.E.B.	District Public Health Inspector
H.M. Southall	Section Senior Clerk	14.11.66		Section Senior Clerk, Health Department;
R. H. Ainsworth	Rat Searcher	13.7.59 resigned 11.7.71		Supervisor of Pest Control Operatives
M. E. Freeman	Rat Searcher	commenced 1.11.71		Supervisor of Pest Control Operatives

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:-

Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich

Telephone: Ipswich 55511

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on board
			By the Port M.O.H.	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	1,425	632,272	1	214	-
Coastwise	1,575	611,266	-	79	-
Total	3,000	1,243,538	1	293	-

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards.....	635
Number of passengers outwards.....	622

Cargo Traffic:

Principal Imports: Petroleum, fertilisers, grain, coal, roadstone, soft woods, feeding meals, oil cake, bacon, electrical equipment, flaxboard, paper, fruit, and vegetables, meat products, basketware.

Principal Exports: Fertilisers, malt, coke breeze, grain, farm machinery, whisky; electrical goods, caravans, motor vehicles.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:

Antwerp, Blyth, Bremen, Casablanca, Coryton, Famagusta, Fawley, Fredericksund, Gdansk, Gdynia, Goole, Gt. Yarmouth, Hamburg, Hamina, Hull, Immingham, Inverkeithing, Isle of Grain, Kirkcaldy, Kotka, Leith, London, Le Treport, Pireus, Maasluis, Middlesborough, Rochester, Rotterdam, Rouen, Tees, Terneuzan, Thameshaven, Vamen, Wismar.

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

None

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

(1) *Source of Supply for*

(a) The District.

The water supply is obtained from deep wells in the Waterworks owned by Ipswich Corporation Water Undertaking.

(b) Shipping

Shipping is supplied from hydrants on the quayside connected to Ipswich Corporation Water Undertaking mains and in the case of Orwell Quay from a deep well owned by Ipswich Dock Commission.

(2) Reports of Tests for Contamination

Samples from Ipswich Corporation water supplies and from the Ipswich Dock Commission's private well are taken at regular intervals. Reports of examination results are uniformly good.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes

Standpiping and hosepipes are used exclusively for supply shipping and when not in use are properly stored under cover.

(4) Number and Sanitary condition of water boats and powers of control by the Authority.

No water boat is used in the Port of Ipswich.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS' 1970

(1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6)

The Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation is received each week, and an abstract of the ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a Quarantinable disease is sent to the Chief Preventive Officer, H. M. Customs and Excise Office, New Cut East, Ipswich.

(2) Radio Messages

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District (Regulation 13); and

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14(1)(a) and (2))

The Port of Ipswich is not specified as a "Radio Transmitting port".

(3) Notification otherwise than by Radio (Regulation 14(1)(b))

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Any message for the purposes of Regulation 14(1)(b) is received at the Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich, during office hours and outside office hours such messages are received at the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector, by telephone or otherwise.

Action is taken as may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case.

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)

Situation of Stations and any Standing Directions issued under these Regulations.

The Mooring Station for the purpose of Regulations 22 to 30 is at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(5) *Arrangements for:-*

(a) Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease (other than Smallpox - see Section VII)

St. Helen's Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich

(b) Surveillance and Follow up of Contacts

Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and the Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the District to which they are proceeding, and contacts remaining on the ship are kept under daily observation by an Officer of the Port Health Authority.

(c) Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Person, Clothing and other articles.

On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A Cleansing Station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the St. Helen's Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

(1) NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Ipswich Smallpox Hospital, Foxhall Heath.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS

Ipswich Ambulance Service

The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is under constant review.

(3) NAME(S) OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT(S) AVAILABLE

Dr. D. Van Zwanenberg, The Ipswich Hospital, St. Helen's Wing, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

(4) FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX

Public Health Laboratory, Heath Road Wing, Ipswich, and The Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road Wing, Heath Road, Ipswich.

Cavendish Laboratory, Austin Wing, Free School Lane, Cambridge.
Telephone: Cambridge 54481.

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE

Diagnosis and treatment is carried out at The Ipswich Hospital at the following times:-

MALES: Mondays, 5.30 - 7.30 p.m., Fridays, 1 - 2.30 p.m.
 FEMALES: Mondays, 7.30 - 8.30 p.m., Tuesdays, 2.30 - 4 p.m.
 Fridays, 3.30 - 5.30 p.m.

There are beds available for in-patient treatment.

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the Year		No. of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	None	None	None	None
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	None	None	None	None
Cases landed from other ships	None	None	None	None

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No cases have occurred.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR INSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No. cases have occurred

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) *Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats*

The procedure is carried out in every case when the inspection of a ship is made on entry to the Port.

(2) *Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rodents, with special reference to Rodent Plague, including the number of Rodents sent for Examination during the year.*

If there is any suspicion of infection in a ship from a foreign port, a special search would be made for dead rats, traps would be set and rat guards put on mooring ropes. Any rodent found or trapped would be sent to the local Public Health Laboratory.

(3) *Arrangements in the district for De-ratting Ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.*

As Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port"

approved by the Minister in accordance with the International Health Regulations, no de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates are issued.

Where the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce a valid de-ratting certificate or de-ratting exemption certificate, or where the ship is not found to be free from rodents, action is taken in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1970.

(4) Progress in the Rat-proofing of Ships

Advice is given as may be found necessary.

TABLE E

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black Rats	-
Brown Rats	-
Species not known	-
Sent for Examination	-
Infected with Plague	-

TABLE F

DE-RATTING CERTIFICATES AND DE-RATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with the International Health Regulations. Therefore, no certificate were issued. Ships requiring renewal of de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates during the year were referred to Harwich Port Health Authority whose staff carried out the necessary inspection at Ipswich and issued the appropriate certificates.

SECTION XIII = INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUSIANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
British Ships 79	Nil	3	Complied with
Other Nations 214	Nil	Nil	
TOTAL 293	Nil	3	-

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934-1948

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Port Health Authority are not now in use.

SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (Applicable only to Ports approved for the landing of aliens)

Ipswich is not an approved Port for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease

If such a case occurred the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, in this respect would be carried out.

SECTION XVII

THE IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS 1968

FOOD INSPECTION

During 1971 the regular services between Ipswich and the continental ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Maassluis, Antwerp, Le Treport and Rouen all continued to carry quantities of foods. The service which commenced in 1970 between Ipswich and Cyprus has now expanded to various other East Mediterranean Ports and carries an increasing volume of foodstuff.

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	lbs
Bread Products	62	7	1	9
Butter	895	3	2	11
Cheese	210	17	3	2
Coffee/Beverages	49	1	-	12
Confectionery	301	-	1	4
Eggs	651	19	2	8
Essences/Flavours	1	14	-	10
Fish/Fish Products	34	18	1	17
Fruit	1103	5	-	4
Fruit Drinks	28	9	2	5
Marzipan	8	11	3	2
Meat Products	6593	12	-	25

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED (continued)

Mineral Water	61	-	1	5
Milk (Dried and Condensed)	210	18	2	23
Mustard	4	-	3	8
Nuts	250	-	2	24
Preserves	327	18	-	10
Soups	2	11	3	5
Special Products	14	16	1	16
Spices	6	3	-	12
Vegetables	403	5	2	18
Yeast	20	16	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	11,237	2	-	6

In addition 176 containers of foodstuff were notified to inland authorities in accordance with Regulation 5 of The Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	lbs
Tinned/Bottled Fruit	6	3	1	3
Tinned/Bottled Vegetables	25	2	-	8
Tinned Meat		2	1	10
Jams and Preserves		1	-	8
Tinned Fish Products	-	-	-	24
Confectionery		5	2	20
Eggs		16	-	8
Biscuits				10
Meats		4	2	9
Fresh Fruits	7	8	2	7
Wine		12	1	9
<hr/>				
TOTAL	40	17	1	3

In addition 100 tons of Groundnuts in shell were condemned as unfit for human consumption by a Justice of the Peace (please see separate report on this item).

Also the following consignments were re-exported to the country of origin -

Commodity	Reason for re-exportation
3,677 Cartons of Ethiopian Corned Beef (38 tons)	Samples found to contain foreign matter as listed in separate report.
100 tins and 640 cartons of Dutch Dried Hen Egg (17½ tons)	80% of the 81 samples taken from this consignment were infected with either Salmonella agona, Salmonella tennessee or salmonella schwarzen grund.

100 cartons of Finnish Confectionery (5 tons)	Found to contain 500 parts per million of the preservative sorbic acid which is not permitted in this product
75 cartons of Finnish Confectionery (4 tons)	Found to contain the artificial colouring matter Blue VRS which is not permitted under the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966
400 cartons Dutch Frozen Cooked Turkeyskins (4 tons)	A salmonella species was isolated from samples taken from this consignment
135 cartons Dutch Frozen Cooked Chickenmeat (4 tons)	A Salmonella species was isolated from samples taken from this consignment.

IMPORTED FOOD SAMPLING

ARTICLES SAMPLED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The following foodstuffs were sampled on importation. The samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and he reported that the samples were genuine under the Imported Food Regulations. The figures given in parenthesis indicate the number of samples taken.

Beef Steak in Gravy (1), Stewed Steak in Gravy (1), Sauce Neopolitaine (1), Corned Beef (1), Pate de Foie with Perigord Truffles (1), Bloc of Goose Liver with Truffles (1), Fruit Rolls (Confectionery) (1), Sliced Bananas (1), Chocolate Covered Cakes (1), Celery Hearts (1), Paris Mushrooms (1), Ground Nuts in Shell (1), Flaked Ground Nuts (4), Nibbed Groundnuts (1), Shelled Brazil Nuts (1), Apricot Pulp (1), Tomato Puree (1), Split Blanched Peanuts (2), Half Chicken with Bones in Jelly (1), Sliced Peanuts (1), Landjaeger Sausage (1), Fondant Fournes (1), Whole Cooked Chicken (1), Curried Mutton (1), Fruit Refreshers (1), Dutch Baby Gouda Cheese (1), Prepacked Gouda Cheese (1), Chestnuts in Vanilla Flavoured Syrup (1), Cocktail Crackers (1), Curried Pork Loin (1), Chopped Ham and Pork (1), Chopped Pork (1), Ox Tongues (1), Confectionery Petals (1), Bilberries in Syrup (1), Perrier Mineral Water (1), Baby Beet (1), Pickled Onions (1), Chocolate Mints (1), Plums in Chocolate (1), Green Peas (1), Asparagus (1), Stringless Beans (1), Candy Necklaces (1), Dates (1), Figs (1), Smoked Herring Fillets (1), Herring Fillets in Lemon Sauce (1), Granulated Sugar (1), Raspberry Jam (1), Morello Cherry Jam (1), Strawberry Jam (1), Bilberry Jam (1), Blackcurrant Jam (1), Cocktail Biscuits (1), Brazil Nuts (1), Unsalted Butter (1), Sauerkraut (1).

Of the 104 samples submitted to the Analyst, four articles comprising 41 samples were the subject of adverse reports and were as follows:-

Filled Chocolates

Not Genuine. Five flavours were samples. All contained the non-permitted Preservative Sorbic Acid. The consignment was re-exported to the country of origin.

Pickled Mushrooms	The first sample was not genuine. Found to contain a piece of blue ceramic material. On further examination of samples, it was decided by the Public Analyst that the material was derived from the compost on which the mushrooms were grown and that the consignment was fit for human consumption.
Ground Nuts in Shell	Not Genuine. Please see separate report concerning this sample.
Corned Beef	Not Genuine. Please see separate report concerning this sample.

ARTICLES SAMPLED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

The following foodstuffs were sampled on importation. The samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and were found to be satisfactory. The figures given in parenthesis indicate the number of samples taken.

Beef Steak in Gravy (1), Stewed Steak in Gravy (1), Frozen Cooked Chickenmeat (103), Chopped Peanuts (2), Apricot Pulp (1), Dried Whole Hen Egg (35), Corned Beef (1), Landjaeger Sausage (1), Ovasucrol (Liquid Hen Egg with added sugar) (12), Sauerkraut (5), Pickled Herring (5), Whole Cooked Chicken (1), Curried Mutton (1), Curried Shoulder Ham (1), Ham (1), Chopped Pork (1), Chopped Ham and Pork (1), Smoked Herring Fillets (1), Herring Fillets in Lemon Sauce (1).

Of the 266 samples taken for bacteriological examination, 91 were found to be unsatisfactory. They were as follows:-

Frozen Cooked Chickenmeat (6 samples)	Salmonella Agona and Salmonella Infantis isolated from these samples. The whole consignment was re-exported to the Netherlands.
Frozen Cooked Turkey Skin (4 samples)	Salmonella Cerro isolated from these samples. The whole consignment was re-exported to the Netherlands.
Dried Whole Hen Egg (81 samples)	80% of these samples were found to be infected with Salmonella Agona Salmonella Tennessee or Salmonella Schwarzen Grund. The whole consignment re-exported to the Netherlands.

ETHIOPIAN CORNED BEEF

A consignment of 3,677 cases each containing 24 x 12 oz. tins of Ethiopian Corned Beef was landed at Cliff Quay. Routine samples were taken from the

consignment and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The first sample was reported to contain a whole green bottle fly. A further series of 37 samples were, therefore submitted with the following results:-

- 1 1 tin contained a whole fly
- 2 1 tin contained a piece of string, a fly and another insect's leg
- 3 1 tin contained an insect's leg
- 4 7 tins were found to contain animal hairs

As a result of these findings the importers were required to re-export the consignment or be faced with its seizure and condemnation.

Having regard to the seriousness of the case the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food were notified by the Department of the incident. Investigations were instigated at the appropriate level by the Ministry and in due course official recognition of the factory which produced the corned beef in Ethiopia was withdrawn.

ERITREAN GROUND NUTS IN SHELLS

The consignment of 7,880 packets of Eritrean Ground Nuts was landed at Cliff Quay and samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

Samples were found to contain the fungus derived poison Aflatoxin.

As all Port Health Authorities had been notified by the Association of Sea and Airport Authorities of a similar consignment which had been re-exported from London and had subsequently been illegally re-sold, it was decided that the consignment should be dealt with in this country.

The case was brought before the Justices of the Peace and both interested parties presented their respective cases. The Magistrates, having heard all the parties concerned, declared the consignment unfit for human consumption and accordingly made an order requiring the disposal of the consignment under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The requirements of the Court Order were complied with, the ground nuts being processed by an approved processor to produce oil.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

(1) THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued

During the year the Pest Control Section of the Public Health Department continued to exercise responsibility for rodent control in the port area.

(2) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RATS DESTROYED IN THE PORT AND BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR WAS AS FOLLOWS:-

Category	Number	
	Estimated Kill	Dead Bodies Recovered
Black Rats	-	-
Brown Rats	-	633
Species Not Known	-	-
TOTAL	-	633
Sent for Examination	3	
Infected with Plague	NIL	

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER OFFICIALS

I am again very pleased to acknowledge the help and co-operation received by Officers of the Port Health Authority, from officials of H.M. Customs and Excise and the Ipswich Dock Commission

the
health
of the Ipswich
schoolchild

1971

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1971)

The Mayor (Alderman C. G. SKINNER)

Alderman H. R. DAVIS (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE (*Vice Chairman*)

Councillor A. G. BARKER

Councillor Mrs. C.E.S. GOODWIN

Councillor

Rev. G.F.L. HOLLINGSWORTH

Councillor C.G. JAMES

Councillor G.W. LEVERETT

Councillor Mrs. D.O. MARRIOTT

Councillor J.C. MOWLES

Councillor D. MYER

Councillor Mrs. N.E. MYER

Councillor Mrs. B.M. PATERNOSTER

Councillor C. N. RODGERS

Councillor Mrs. M.C.A. ROSS

Councillor Mrs. V.L.M. RULE

Councillor A.E. SEABROOKE

Councillor F.W.A. SKERRITT

Mr. G. R. E. ADES

Rev. A. E. EASTER

Canon D.B. MEASURES

Rev. N. SMITH

Mr. A. J. F. SHINER

Mr. P.E. UNDERWOOD

SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE (*Chairman*)

Alderman H. R. DAVIES

Councillor Mrs. C.E.S. GOODWIN

Councillor G. W. LEVERETT

Councillor J. C. MOWLES

Councillor Mrs. N. E. MYER

Councillor Mrs. B. M. PATERNOSTER

Councillor A. E. SEABROOKE

Rev. A. E. EASTER

Canon D. B. MEASURES

Mr. A. J. F. SHINER

Rev. N. SMITH

Mr. P. E. UNDERWOOD

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

R. M. BÄDMINTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.A., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.
(Appt. 11.1.71)

Senior Medical Officer:

JOSEPH BROWN, M.B., B.S., B.D.S., M.F.C.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A.,
D.P.H., L.D.S., R.C.S., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G., Dip.Ed.(Lond.), A.K.C.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer:

MABEL G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Departmental Medical Officers:

MARGARET L.E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.,
(appt. 29.7.71)

RUTH WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (part-time)

HERMIONE K.S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) (died 16.5.71)

HONORA H. FORDE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G. (part-time)

G. MARGARET G. SPENCER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time)
(resigned 26.11.71)

JANET E. MORRISON, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H. (part-time)

JANE G. WILSON, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (part-time)

MARY V. McCAULEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H. (part-time)

SUSAN M. ROYCE, M.B., B.S. (part-time)

ROSEMARY WYNNE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., D.O., (part-time)
(appt. 27.9.71) (resigned 23.12.71)

DENTAL STAFF

Principal School Dental Officer:

G. A. SCIVIER, B.D.S., (London) (resigned 30.4.71)

K. J. PRATT, B.D.S., L.D.S. R.C.S.(Eng.) (appt. 25.8.71)

Area Dental Officers:

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S. R.C.S., (Eng.) (part-time)

A. L. JONES, B.D.S., (resigned 12.11.71)

G. TIDSWELL, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)

JANE M. FRASER, B.D.S., (part-time) (resigned 31.12.71)

D. LAWSON, L.D.S. (part-time) (resigned 27.11.71)

MRS. E. A. MORSE, B.D.S. (appt. 11.10.71)

Dental Auxiliary:

MISS M. M. LACEY, (appt. 23.8.71)

OTHER OFFICERS

Orthoptist:

MARGARET J. KERNAN, D.B.O. (part-time) (resigned 31.5.71)

Speech Therapists:

ANNE U. C. BLOOD (part-time)

ROSEMARY HAYWARD, (part-time) (appt. 18.2.71) (resigned 1.7.71)

Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS J. M. STABLES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Cert.)

and seventeen full time and one part time Health Visitors and one full time and nine part time Clinic Nurses

Chief Administrative Assistant: R. BAILEY

Administrative Assistant. Child Health: R. J. SEAL

Senior Clerk, School Health: MRS. S. PINK

GENERAL INFORMATION

	1969	1970	1971
POPULATION			
(Estimated mid-year)	122,050	121,930	122,700
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY:-			
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including voluntary schools)			
Number of Schools	39	40	40
Number on Roll	12,189	12,416	12,659
SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
Number of Schools	8	8	8
Number on Roll	6,458	6,575	6,575
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:			
	Number on Roll		
Northgate Grammar School for Boys	764	770	778
Northgate Grammar School for Girls	596	593	618
SPECIAL SCHOOLS:			
Beacon Hill Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	101	109	110
Whitton Special School for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils	96	91	82
Heathside Special School (w.e.f. 1/4/71) for Severely Sub-normal Pupils	-	-	87
NURSERY SCHOOLS			
Raeburn Road	40	40	40
Highfields	-	31	36
<hr/>			
Total Schools Population	20,244	20,625	20,985

INTRODUCTION

Previous Annual Reports have spoken of possible changes in the School Health Service, and of difficulties in obtaining medical staff. During 1971 we were able to implement some of these changes - improvements which were made easier by having an almost full establishment of medical officers.

Discussion in the past had centred around the feasibility of doing selective medical examinations of certain age groups - selection being made by either teacher, parent or school doctor. This system, although currently popular in some areas of the country, has the disadvantage of using a considerable amount of clerical time and also the possibility of missing particular children needing medical care. Conversely the advantage is that more time could be spent on those in greatest need.

On balance it was decided to continue with routine medical inspections of all school entrants and school leavers, but also include all children in their first year at secondary school. These are the three crucial periods in a child's school life. At any time between these examinations, a child may be seen at the request of a parent, teacher or school doctor.

The routine medical inspections form the basis of the School Health Service, but other procedures are also carried out - audiometric screening, vision screening and immunisation against infectious diseases. Audiometric screening is carried out by a specially trained school nurse, and is done during the child's first year at school. Any child failing this screening is referred for examination and further audiometry. Vision screening is done on 8 and 13 year old children by three specially trained clerks using Keystone Vision Screeners. Children failing this test are referred to the School Eye Clinic.

To complete the School Health programme, the following immunisation procedures are offered:-

at 5 years old

booster tetanus, diphtheria and poliomyelitis, and measles vaccination for those who have not already had this;

at 13 years old

Heaf test for T.B. followed by B.C.G. where necessary.

As was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1970, rubella vaccine was to be offered to girls of 13. This has been done, and later in the Report comment is made on the number vaccinated. In 1972, children of 15 will be offered booster immunisation against tetanus and poliomyelitis.

To help parents to understand facilities available, a special leaflet has been prepared which will be handed out when a child starts school.

The following is a summary of the school health activities.

During first year at infant school	Full medical examination by school medical officer
During first year at junior school	Vision Test
During first year at secondary school	Full medical examination by school medical officer

During third year at secondary school	Vision Test
During fourth year at secondary school	Full medical examination by school medical officer
At 5 years of age	Diphtheria Tetanus Poliomyelitis Measles
At 13 years of age	Heaf test for T.B. followed, if necessary by B.C.G. vaccination (not available from general practitioners) For girls, Rubella vaccination (German Measles)
At 15 years of age	Tetanus Poliomyelitis

STAFFING

We were fortunate during the year to appoint another full-time medical officer, Dr. M.L.E. Chasteney, who is based on the Allington area. We also welcome the appointment by the Education Department of Mr. P. Whitehead, our Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf. His appointment fills a gap which has long been felt.

PROVISION OF MILK IN SCHOOLS

Circular 12/71 from the Department of Education and Science, drew attention to the new Regulations under the Education (Milk) Act 1971.

Under these Regulations as from 1st September, 1971, Local Authorities are under a duty to provide free school milk only for the following classes of pupils in maintained schools:-

- (1) pupils in special schools;
- (2) pupils in other maintained schools up to the end of the summer term next after they attain the age of seven;
- (3) other pupils in primary schools and junior pupils in all age and middle schools where a school medical officer certifies that the pupil's health requires that he should be provided with milk at school.

Children are referred by either parents, teachers, education welfare officers or general practitioners or any responsible person in contact with children.

In this context, 26 children were referred during 1971 of whom 22 were certified as needing free school milk.

The new regulations caused considerable discussion throughout the country, but it should be remembered that since the introduction of free school milk, a quarter of a century has passed and social conditions have changed. Ipswich parents generally keep their children well nourished. Indeed the problem of obesity is now a much larger one than that of under nutrition.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The School Health Service is primarily concerned with prevention, and health education is the starting point of preventive medicine. Routine medical inspection of children is not simply an examination, but use is made of the one-to-one situation to educate both children and their parents in healthy living. Obesity, smoking and dental decay contribute a great deal to the ill health of the nation, and advice on these aspects of health can be given at school medical inspections.

We are glad to report further integration of the health visitors within the schools. Both at primary and secondary levels, health visitors can contribute a great deal to health education in schools. Medical officers are also invited by head teachers from time to time to give talks in schools on various aspects of health. I would like to record our thanks to the head teachers who open their doors to our staff.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

5,635 children had a routine medical inspection. This increase over the previous year reflects the introduction of the additional medical inspection mentioned in the introduction to this report. Full details are given in the tables at the end of the Report.

VISION SCREENING

During the year 1,573 children were tested on the Keystone Vision Screening equipment, of whom 128 were referred for further investigation.

OPHTHALMIC

A weekly eye clinic is held at Elm Street, staffed by Mr. H. Hardy Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Mr. P. Ross, optician,

The total number of children attending during the year was 1370, representing 1904 attendances.

AUDIOMETRY

Routine audiometric screening of school entrants has continued, and during the year 2186 children were screened, of whom 216 were referred for further investigation.

SPEECH THERAPY

Every year in the Annual Report a comment is made on the dearth of speech therapists. This is very much a national problem which is exacerbated by the poor remuneration under the Whitley Council scales. Those Authorities who find that they are able to upgrade the speech therapy posts will attract the speech therapists.

No regular speech therapy can be offered to any children in the town attending normal schools. Only in two of the three special schools are the children able to benefit from speech therapy. Mrs. A. Blood attends both Beacon Hill and Whitton weekly. However, there are a great many children in this town needing speech therapy who are never likely to receive it.

CHILD GUIDANCE

Total number of new cases	149
No. referred through S.M.O.	10
Cases under treatment at end of year	320
Maintained children attending throughout the year	366

These children are all seen at the Institute of Family Psychiatry, which is attached to the Ipswich Hospital.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The number of school children who received protection during the year was as follows:-

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria	67	1648
Whooping Cough	23	221
Tetanus	118	2068
Poliomyelitis	134	1617
Measles	166	
Rubella	483	

Preliminary skin tests were carried out on 1397 pupils and 1201 showed a negative reaction. B.C.G. vaccination was given to all of these 1201 pupils. In addition, an annual programme is carried out at the Civic College and 176 students were vaccinated.

As this was the first year that routine vaccination against rubella was offered it is interesting to note the acceptance rate

	No.	%
Number offered vaccination	837	
Number who had already been vaccinated or had rubella	232	28
Number vaccinated	483	58

SPECIAL EDUCATION

A land-mark in 1971 was the implementation of the Education (Handicapped Pupils) Act 1970. This Act brought under the auspices of Education Authorities the establishments previously known as Junior Training Centres. Thus from 1st April, 1971, Heathside Training Centre became Heathside Special School.

Now that our Child Health section embodies not only the pre-school, but also the school child, supervision of handicapped children has become much easier. The majority of handicapped children can be ascertained at an early age and their future schooling planned as far as possible in advance of school entry.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

One of the more important functions of the School Health Service continues to be the ascertainment at an early age of children who may be unable to attend ordinary schools, and to make recommendations for their special educational treatment.

During the year 58 children were newly ascertained as being in need of special educational help because of their handicaps.

Educationally sub-normal	37
Maladjusted	12
Physically Handicapped	6
Deaf	1
Partially Sighted	1
Delicate	1

Places in special schools for educationally sub-normal and maladjusted children are scarce, and at the end of the year 31 children were waiting for places - 18 for day E.S.N. schools, 1 for a residential E.S.N. school, and 12 for places at a residential school for maladjusted children.

At the end of the year, the number of handicapped pupils in the various categories were:-

Blind	1	in a residential special school.
Partially Sighted	4	two at Whitton Special School, 1 in a residential special school and 1 waiting for a place in a residential school and attending Whitton Special School in the meantime.
Deaf	7	six in residential special schools and 1 waiting for a place in such a school.
Partially Hearing	22	fifteen wearing hearing aids and attending ordinary schools, 2 at residential special schools, 2 at Beacon Hill Special School and 3 at the Partially Hearing Unit.
Delicate	19	Seventeen at Whitton Special School, 1 at a residential special school and 1 attending an ordinary school following the parents' refusal of a place at Whitton Special School.
Educationally Sub-normal	204	one hundred and six at Beacon Hill Special School, 16 awaiting admission to Beacon Hill, 11 at residential special schools, 3 waiting for places at residential special schools and 68 at Heathside Special School.
Epileptic	4	three at residential special schools and 1 at Whitton Special School.
Maladjusted	50	thirty-eight attending residential special schools

11 waiting for places in residential schools and attending ordinary schools in the meantime, and 1 on trial at an ordinary school following attendance at a residential special school.

Physically Handicapped	58	forty-seven at Whitton Special School, 6 in residential special schools and 5 attending ordinary schools.
Speech Defects		there were no children requiring special educational treatment on account of speech defects.

PARTIALLY HEARING UNIT

Two Ipswich children attend the Partially Hearing Unit which is attached to Rushmere Hall Junior School, the other six in the unit are East Suffolk children.

MINOR AILMENTS

The following table shows the continuing downward trend in attendances for minor ailments

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

CLINIC	Number of Children			Total Attendances		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Elm Street	1,053	738	189	1,379	1,073	442
Gainsborough	1,201	1,152	683	2,485	1,825	1,426
Whitton	1,211	1,159	1,164	2,262	1,921	2,059
Allington	292	304	44	449	432	92
Chantry	496	545	302	902	883	429
TOTALS	4,253	3,898	2,337	7,477	6,134	4,403

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Dysentery	1	-	22	1
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	4
Infective Hepatitis	-	1	13	109
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	-
Measles	142	106	526	38
Whooping Cough	14	-	-	12
Scarlet Fever	7	26	19	13
Meningitis	-	3	-	-

The number of schoolchildren notified as suffering from measles fell to 38. This reduction may reflect the increasing number of children who have been immunised against the disease though one years figures can only be seen as

part of a general trend, and there is considerable variation from year to year in the incidence of measles.

Infective hepatitis is becoming an increasing problem nationally, and our figures reflect this trend. Its long incubation period and non-specific early symptoms make control difficult, and of course there is no form of active immunisation against the disease.

DEATHS

There were 3 recorded deaths of children of school age during the year. The causes of death were:-

Congenital Heart Disease) also mentally	10 years
Pneumonia) handicapped	8 years
Cerebral Haemorrhage following an accident		10 years

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

During the year 445 children were examined, chiefly in connection with the delivery of newspapers, and in no instance was a licence refused on medical grounds.

HEAD LICE

During the year concern was expressed in various quarters at the prevalence of head lice amongst school children. In other areas of the country surveys had revealed a high incidence, and there was a feeling that they were an increasing problem in this town. It was, therefore, decided to examine all the school children in the town, and concurrently launch a campaign to enlist the help of parents and others in eradicating this problem. With the co-operation of schools, pharmacists and hairdressers, the campaign was launched in June, and area by area the whole town was covered. Children found to have nits were excluded and not re-admitted until cleared.

Naturally the prevalence varied from area to area, and school to school, but the overall infestation rate was only 1.8%. This compares with 1.9% in 1970. However, constant vigilance is needed to keep the problem under control, and regular head inspections continue to be done in schools. Head lice can easily spread within a family and unless the whole household is treated the problem recurs.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

We are indebted to the Headteachers of the Special Schools for the following reports.

BEACON HILL SPECIAL SCHOOL

During the past year our close liaison with the Health Department has continued. Dr. M. McCauley visits the school every Tuesday to assess the children in our care. One of the health visitors from the Chantry Clinic also comes in on Tuesday to assist with our health and hygiene programme. Once

a month two of our girls visit Chantry Clinic as part of their general education.

Special emphasis has been given during the last 12 months to:-

Anti-smoking	all the staff being non-smokers, a good example is set to the children. We hope that the few children who do smoke will be persuaded to abstain.
Child Care	this has been included in the senior girls health programme, a health visitor assisting us with this course.
Accident Prevention	this has particularly been stressed in connection with domestic science and woodwork
Sex education	film strips - the 'Merry-go Round' series, as well as booklets to support our teaching in this field.

Our health education programme is a very important part of our curriculum being a complement to our aim of integrating the child in society whilst giving him confidence and the ability to look after himself.

The very small number of exclusions for health reasons during the past 12 months reflects the care and support our children are receiving, particularly from parents.

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December 1970	75	34	109
Admitted during the year	16	10	26
Left during the year	16	9	25
Remaining December 1971	75	35	110

Admissions

2	Pre School
3	from Infant Schools
2	from Junior schools
8	from Primary schools
6	from Secondary schools
1	from East Bergholt school
1	from Whitton Special school
1	from Edward Rudolph school, Dulwich
1	from Stony school, Ongar
1	returned from Italy

Leavers

1	re-assessed and returned to Secondary School
1	re-assessed for employment before compulsory leaving age for E.S.N. School
3	to Heathside Special School
2	to Residential Schools
3	Left the district
15	for employment at 16 years

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL

During the year 16 new children were admitted - 12 boys and 4 girls, and 25 children left the school - 14 boys and 11 girls.

It was noted that amongst the children admitted were some more severely handicapped than hitherto. These included one boy with cystic fibrosis, one boy and one girl with spina bifida, one boy both partially sighted and partially hearing, and two boys following serious road accidents.

Of the children leaving at 16 years of age all were successfully found suitable employment.

Dr. J. Wilson visits the school every Monday and every child has been examined by her at least once during the year. We continue our close co-operation with the dental section at Whitton Clinic. Dr. M. McCauley and Mr. Whitehead, the Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf, also visit us as required to advise and assist with difficult cases.

Riding and swimming continue to be popular and of great benefit to the children concerned.

The central library has been most helpful in lending us large print books for the small number of children who have sight problems.

The general attendance for the year of between 80 and 90% reflects the high standard of the children's general health.

	Boys	Girls	Total
On Register January, 1971	52	39	91
Admitted during the year	12	4	16
Left during the year	14	11	25
Remaining December 1971	50	32	82

HEATHSIDE SPECIAL SCHOOL

Dr. Badminton visits the school regularly and each child receives a full medical inspection. All the children had a dental inspection during the year and several children received treatment.

We are unfortunate in having lost both our visiting speech therapists. We have also been unsuccessful in our attempts to appoint a physiotherapist.

Horse-riding and swimming continue to be both popular and beneficial.

Nursing, midwifery and social work students continue to visit the school as part of their courses.

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December 1970	43	38	81
Admitted during the year	11	6	17
Left during the year	5	6	11
Remaining December 1971	49	38	87

DENTAL SERVICE

Mr. K. J. Pratt, Chief Dental Officer, has submitted the following report:-

THE PROBLEM OF DENTAL DISEASE

Dental disease takes several forms but the most common is caries or decay. Approximately 99% of the population suffer from caries and it attacks all ages but it is most felt and seen in the child. It is a non reversible disease. Once damage has occurred the tooth structure will not regrow and so either the tooth has to be repaired artificially or removed. In certain circumstances dental decay can cause other infections which may prove fatal.

In many cases the first encounter with any form of treatment in the small child is with the dentists, coming to the surgery or clinic having had tooth-ache and one or two sleepless nights. The treatment often in these situations has to be drastic and, even with all the kindness and sympathy of the dental surgeon and surgery assistant, a little boy or girl of an age of anything from two to six years finds it difficult to understand what amounts to minor oral surgery.

Likewise, those children who come and present with a large number of cavities in their teeth needing numerous fillings in their first course of treatment, tend after the third or fourth visit to become irritable, fractious and lose interest. The novelty of coming to the dentist has disappeared and these children, can easily be lost. They do not complete treatment and will not return for periodical check-ups until pain and discomfort make them return.

Therefore, it is essential that all children are seen at an early age, preferably before signs and symptoms of dental decay become apparent. Then, when anything is found, it is small and is very easily treated with the least amount of unpleasantness for the child.

It is in childhood that adequate, highly skilled and kindly dental treatment gives the foundation to good dental health in later life.

STAFF

The year has seen a turn around in the professional staff. Mr. Scivier resigned to become Chief Dental Officer to Leicestershire County Council. Mr. Jones, after eight years at Whitton, has joined his brother in practice in Derby, while Mrs. Fraser now helps her husband in general practice in the town. Mr. Lawson has retired. They are all wished the best of luck in the future.

Mrs. Morse has replaced the two part time dental surgeons at Gainsborough. The vacancy at Whitton has been filled and the dental surgeon, starts at the beginning of January, 1972. The Dental Auxiliary post has been filled and at the end of the year it can be reported that there are no vacancies.

Mrs. D. Rowland, dental surgery assistant, has to be congratulated on obtaining the dental surgery assistant's proficiency certificate qualification.

GENERAL

The Dental Service is finding that more patients are seeking treatment and the demand for treatment has outstripped the available manpower. Instead of some parents waiting for inspections at school they are actively seeking inspection and treatment at the clinic and so the clinic inspections have nearly doubl-

ed in twelve months. This is having the effect that school inspections have suffered. It is one of the lowest on record. The number seen at a school inspection was 3559 out of a school population of nearly 22,000. The Ministry stated in the 1944 Education Act that all children should have a school dental inspection at least once a year. Some of the schools have not been inspected for four years but the average is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years between inspections. However it is no use inspecting all the schools just for the sake of 100% school inspection record without the hope of being able to offer and carry out a course of treatment.

Extra dental staff is needed to cope with the amount of treatment required. Without extra help, by the time the remaining children are seen and treated, those seen originally will have had a long period of time in which a lot of the good work carried out previously will have been undone. With the raising of the school leaving age in 1972 this will undoubtedly increase the burden. Three of the branch clinics have room for further surgeries without expensive building alterations and need only to be equipped. They are at Chantry, Whitton and Allington.

There have been a fair number of patients referred by dental practitioners over the year to the service for treatment for a variety of reasons.

General anaesthesia has been used this year for a few very difficult cases in conservation work while in the less difficult, Diazepam (Valium) has been given orally to overcome nervousness. The results of using this drug have been mixed, going from complete success to complete failure.

ANNUAL RETURNS

The figures this year show that more work was carried out per patient than the year before to make them dentally fit. Re-visits were up by about 40% overall - 2.6 visits per patient as compared with 2.02 in 1970. The number of fillings has increased by approximately 50% - 3.21 fillings per patient as against 2.14 in 1970.

However, the extraction of teeth has diminished by about one fifth. The filling to extraction ratio for 1971 has increased, as would be expected, from 1.07 in 1970 to 3.03 in 1971. Thus the trend for conservation has markedly improved. This has also shown in the decrease of general anaesthetics but, now with the use of intravenous anaesthesia, some conservation was carried out on those patients too difficult to treat by other methods. So, in fact, the number of general anaesthetics for extractions alone will be less than the figure quoted.

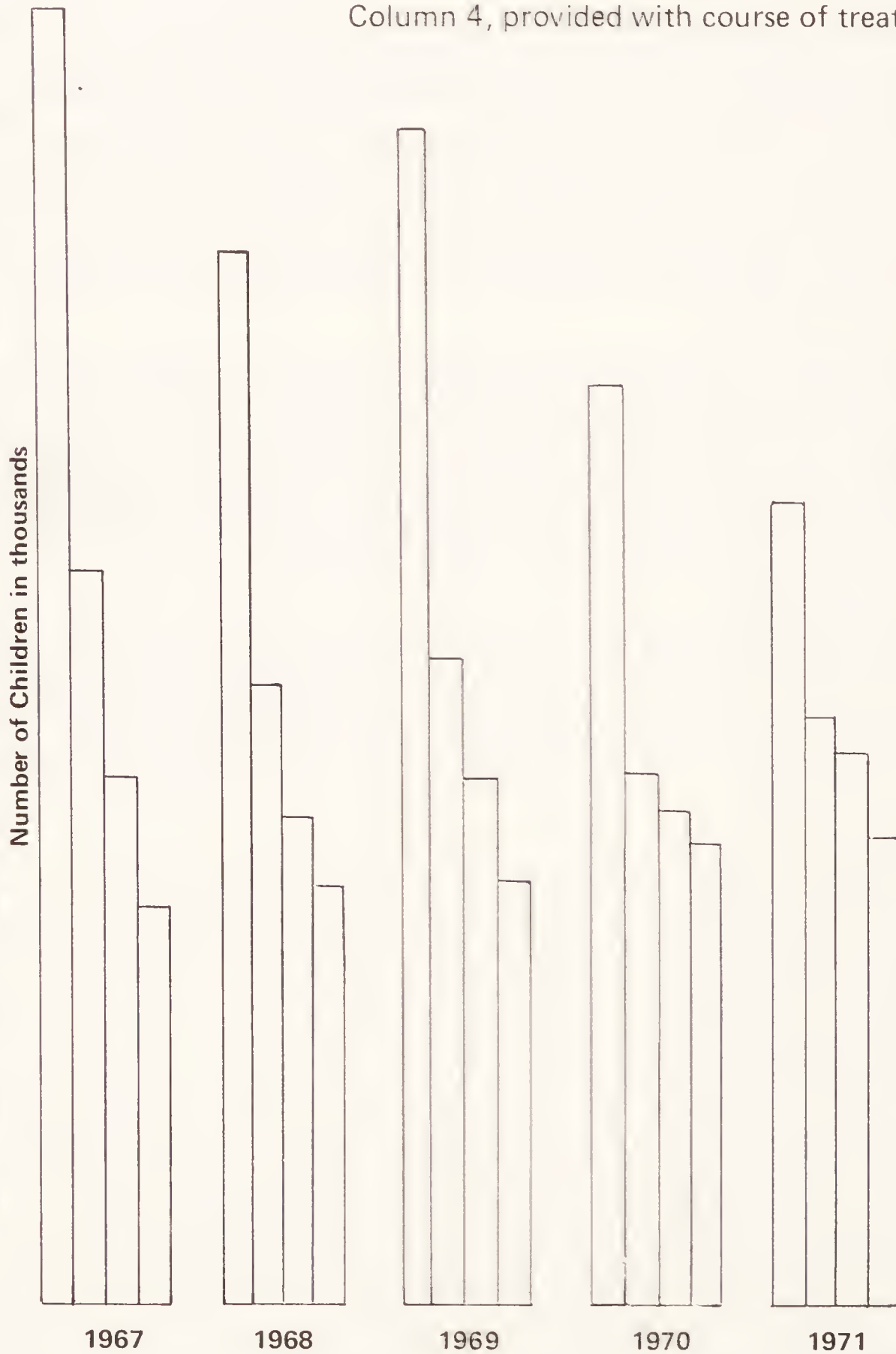
The number of emergencies is still very high for the size of the borough but this is in relation to the problem of not being able to carry through the school inspection programme. Compared with some other Authorities of comparable size our emergencies are well over ten times their number.

Orthodontic cases have risen over the year as well but the number completed remains about the same. The big improvement is in discontinued cases which have been reduced. I trust that this is due to a more searching enquiry by the dental officers concerned before treatment is started.

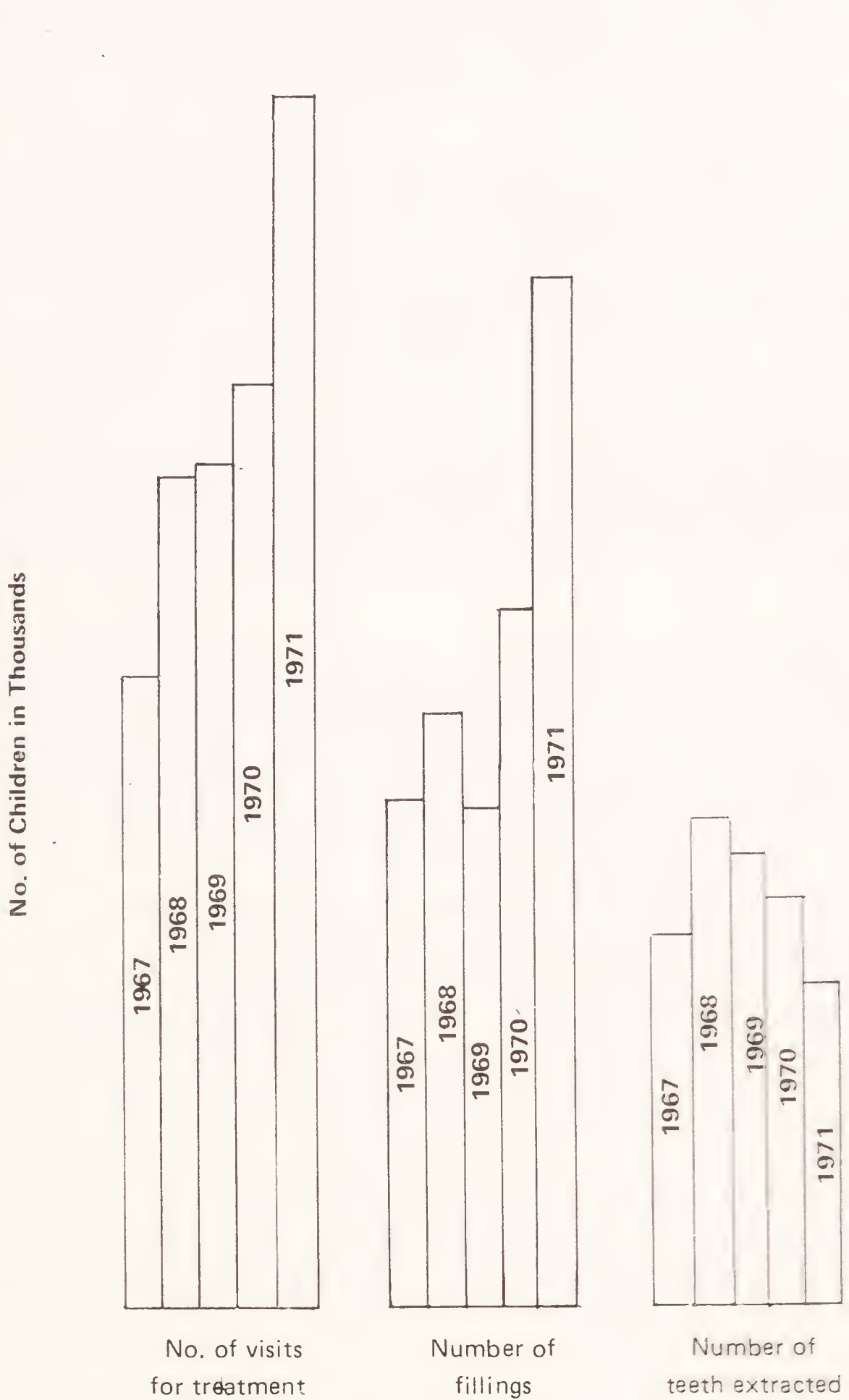
DENTAL INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Column 1, inspected
Column 2, requiring treatment
Column 3, offered treatment
Column 4, provided with course of treatment

Number of Children in thousands



DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN



COURSES AND CONFERENCES

Mr. A. Jones went to the British Dental Association Annual Conference at Eastbourne. This was not only one of the most successful ever held but gives the invaluable opportunity for all dental surgeons throughout Great Britain to discuss new ideas and old problems.

Miss Lacey attended a course for auxiliaries in November in London.

There was a general staff meeting in October at Chantry Clinic where a new consent and general anaesthetic form was produced. These two forms have now been approved by the Medical Protection Society.

CLINICS AND EQUIPMENT

The proposed second surgery at Chantry was cut from the estimates and only part of the re-equipping programme of established surgeries was carried through due to financial restrictions. So capital outlay was reduced to buying an aspirator/spittoon and a dental operating light for Whitton and dry heat steriliser for one of the surgeries at Elm Street.

Mrs. Morse in her report from Gainsborough stresses the need for a proper waiting room rather than the chairs in the entrance hall where it tends to be very cold and draughty.

Mr. Tidswell has made the point that at any school inspection the parents of those children who were absent from school should be advised to have their children's teeth inspected at the clinic unless they go regularly to their own dentist.

VISIT

In October, Mr. W. G. Everett, a Dental Officer at the Department of Education and Science visited the Borough to inspect the Dental Services with a view to reporting and advising on ways of improving the services in the future. This can be very valuable as over a period of time with a variety of experiences, good and bad, he is able to pass on useful suggestions.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

"Preventive dentistry should form an important part of the Local Authority Dental Service", Mr. Scivier reported in 1970.

It was then very disheartening to find that the estimate for this section had been deleted. However, a sample of fluoride toothpaste was given to nearly all primary school children in June/July, the idea being to create a greater sense of awareness for dental hygiene and fitness. Miss Lacey spent time at four primary schools going round the classes giving oral hygiene instruction to the children.

Some children were invited to visit the Elm Street Clinic and were encouraged to participate in a teeth cleaning exercise. They had some chocolate to eat at first, followed by some of them brushing their teeth, others eating a piece of apple while some had a swish and swallow within a set time limit.

Then the children compared results. They were then shown how a cavity was cut and filled with amalgam and they tried this for themselves. They were told what all the equipment was used for and they looked at one another's mouths to see what the dentist sees and finds.

Undoubtedly, the lack of fluoride in the water supply or the fluoridating of it to the strength of 1 part per million is very much regretted. It has been shown by the Government's "Eleven Year Report" on fluoridation in the study areas of this country that this level of fluoride of 1 part per million in the water produces a large reduction in dental decay among children. Many people believe good dental hygiene and dietary habits to be the complete alternative to fluoridation. But this is not so, as there are factors beyond people's control on the strength, structure and shape of teeth. As nobody lives in an ideal community, a realistic view should be taken when one is faced by a large sugar consumption and by and large indifferent oral hygiene from all sections of the community. Fluoridation makes sense and is a very useful complementary weapon to combat tooth decay with the other measures of hygiene, regular inspections and diet.

CONCLUSION

The year's work shows that the staff have continued to do their best to cope with the demand for treating dental disease in those children lucky enough to obtain treatment. From the inspection figures and those needing treatment, there must be a large number requiring the Dental Services. I am of the opinion that staff will have to be increased to deal with treatment and more dental health education.

I should like to thank our Hospital Consultants for all their assistance in the difficult cases; to the staff of schools who contribute so much to the smooth running of the service and to the dental technicians for their excellent services.

My gratitude extends also to the dental surgery assistants who give a lot of help to the dentist and auxiliary and remind everyone what a splendid job these women do in their respective clinics.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual pupils
		No.	No.			
1967 and later	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	371	360	1	7	39	43
1965	1254	1254	-	42	115	144
1964	153	153	-	3	13	16
1963	16	16	-	4	2	6
1962	10	10	-	2	1	3
1961	8	8	-	-	-	-
1960	585	585	-	31	33	60
1959	649	649	-	47	36	77
1958	51	51	-	-	-	-
1957	465	465	-	9	33	36
1956 and earlier	2073	2073	-	185	168	322
TOTAL	5635	5634	1	330	440	707
1970 totals	3696	3692	4	297	242	579

	1969	1970	1971
Number of Special Inspections	1916	2151	679
Number of Re-inspections	604	618	1517

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

	1969	1970	1971
(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	8947	11637	21094
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	104	220	397
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	-	-	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	-	-	-

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR
PERIODIC AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections :	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		Treatment	Observation
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation		
4	Skin	21	45	89	35	21	13	131	93	27	3
5	Eyes										
	(a) Vision	50	199	189	100	91	78	330	377	34	8
	(b) Squint	20	15	7	10	4	7	31	32	5	3
	(c) Other	6	5	5	21	3	17	14	43	5	-
6	Ears										
	(a) Hearing	8	102	10	40	8	41	26	183	10	20
	(b) Otitis Media	9	61	6	13	2	13	17	87	1	4
	(c) Other	4	6	2	11	-	2	6	19	7	-
7	Nose and Throat	23	99	14	22	3	22	40	143	3	6
8	Speech	22	34	3	6	2	4	27	44	3	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	-	14	2	4	-	3	2	21	-	-
10	Heart	7	60	2	18	-	5	9	83	1	-
11	Lungs	13	35	10	20	6	10	29	65	3	2
12	Develop-mental										
	(a) Hernia	3	10	1	4	3	4	7	18	2	1
	(b) Other	45	54	4	52	9	70	58	176	4	5
13	Orthopaedic										
	(a) Posture	2	15	7	15	-	22	9	52	2	1
	(b) Feet	11	63	22	16	5	8	38	87	4	9
	(c) Other	3	14	10	28	2	17	15	59	2	-
14	Nervous System										
	(a) Epilepsy	1	10	-	7	1	1	2	18	2	1
	(b) Other	1	4	1	5	2	1	4	10	1	1
15	Psychological										
	(a) Develop-ment	-	37	2	21	1	14	3	72	2	3
	(b) Stability	2	60	4	13	1	10	7	83	2	4
16	Abdomen	3	13	2	2	-	3	5	18	1	2
17	Other	-	-	3	18	-	3	3	21	14	12

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE A - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	151
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	582
Total:	733
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	341

TABLE B - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear	67
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	216
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	118
Total:	401
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	32
(a) 1971	
(b) in previous years	8

TABLE D - DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm: (a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	1
Scabies	16
Impetigo	48
Other skin diseases	174
Total	239

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	366

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	54

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1831
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1377
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above - Orthoptic	58
Total	3266

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

ATTENDANCES AND
TREATMENT

	Ages 5 - 9		Ages 10 - 14		Ages 15 & over		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
First Visit	2152	2366	1812	1625	359	387	4323	4378
Subsequent Visit	3923	5864	4044	5005	777	1568	8744	12437
Total Visits	6057	8230	5056	6630	1136	1955	13067	16815
Additional Courses of Treatment Commenced	243	159	140	109	36	5	419	273
Fillings in Permanent Teeth	2008	3154	3832	4856	764	2147	6604	10157
Fillings in Deciduous Teeth	2426	3715	229	296			2655	4011
Permanent Teeth Filled	1471	2674	3069	4161	677	2054	5217	8889
Deciduous Teeth Filled	3298	2176	215	282			2591	3580
Permanent Teeth Extracted	195	162	996	697	223	271	1414	1130
Deciduous Teeth Extracted	3033	2410	877	731			3910	3141
Extractions for Orthodontics								531
General Anaesthetics	539	463	198	178	22	24	759	665
Emergencies	719	765	398	398	66	68	1183	1231

Number of Pupils X-rayed
Prophylaxis
Teeth Otherwised Conserved
Number of Teeth Root Filled
Inlays
Crowns
Courses of Treatment Completed

1970	1971
279	229
489	823
448	1309
49	36
-	1
59	68
2932	3534

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year
New cases commenced during year
Cases completed during year
Cases dis-continued during year
No. of removable appliances fitted
No. of fixed appliances fitted
Pupils referred to hospital consultants

16	23
52	73
45	42
17	3
82	84
3	-
73	49

PROSTHETICS

Pupils supplied with F.U. F.L.
(first time)Pupils supplied with other
dentures (first time)

Number of Dentures Supplied

5-9		10-14		15 & over		Total.	
1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	5	8	10	5	15	14
-	2	9	8	12	12	21	22

ANAESTHETICS

Number of Anaesthetic Sessions by M/O

Number of Anaesthetic Sessions by D/O

Number of Anaesthetics by M/O

Number of Anaesthetics by D/O

1970	1971
98	83
-	5
757	596
2	69

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school

(b) First Inspection at clinic

Number of (a+ b) found to require treatment

Number of (a + b) offered treatment

(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic

Number of (c) found to require treatment

1970	1971
5954	3559
2379	4151
5007	5992
4555	5332
1139	480
489	237

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment

Sessions devoted to inspections

Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education

1970	1971
164.65	2075
57.5	44
5.5	26

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